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Kurdish Rebels Reportedly End Siege of Iran City

TEHRAN, March 20 (UPI) — Kurdish tribesmen, facing an Iranian Army show of force, reportedly agreed today to call off their siege of military headquarters in Sanandaj, ending two days of fierce fighting for control of the city.

The end of the siege occurred after the army sent in helicopter gunships and reinforcements to put down the Kurdish challenge to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government. An attempt yesterday to stop the fighting apparently failed. Tehran Radio announced the second cease-fire in 48 hours but did not say when it would go into effect.

Paris to Pull Its Forces From Chad

Nigerians to Police Kano Peace Accord

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, March 20 (NYT) — France today announced that it is pulling its military forces out of the central African nation of Chad, following last week's peace agreement signed in Kano, northern Nigeria, between warring Chadian factions. The decision to withdraw represents France's latest attempt to end more than a decade of intermittent fighting in the deeply troubled former colony. It also occurs at a time when other French military actions in Africa are causing President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing increasing headaches, although they remain popular at home and still appear to enjoy the full support of the United States and other Western allies.

In a statement announcing the withdrawal, President Giscard d'Estaing noted that the Kano agreement, which is guaranteed by six neighboring African countries, safeguards Chad's existing frontiers, provides for the formation of a coalition government representing all political factions in the country and imposes a cease-fire, which will be policed by a Nigerian peacekeeping force.

"In these conditions, the mission given to the French military presence is over," the statement concluded, adding that the French force of about 2,500 men and some modern aircraft, will be withdrawn "progressively" and "in agreement with the Chadian authorities."

Belieged Regime

Last April, France moved forces to Chad to support the beleaguered pro-Western government of President Felix Malloum, after the collapse of a peace agreement signed in Benghazi the previous month when Libyan-backed northern guerrillas launched a major offensive toward the southern capital of N'djamena, formerly called Fort Lamy.

This was only the latest of many similar military interventions that France has undertaken since 1968 to help successive Chadian governments, all dominated by the Christianized tribes of the south, in their struggle against separatist Moslem guerrillas in the country's northern desert region, who have enjoyed increasing support from Libya.

The French government now believes that its latest intervention has paid off, the official spokesman arguing today that with the Kano peace agreement "all the elements are now in place for a Chadian solution to the problem."

The omens, however, are not particularly encouraging. The Kano agreement only was achieved after an earlier French-inspired coalition government between President Malloum and the former guerrilla leader Hissene Habre broke down with fighting between their supporters. It remains to be seen whether Nigeria will be any more

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Special Counsel
Paul Curran talks to reporters after being named to investigate the Carter loans. Story on page 3.



Menachem Begin points at Tewfik Toubi, a Communist Party member who was ejected from the Knesset for heckling the prime minister during the debate on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Allegation by Pilot

Deaths Tied to S. Africa Scandal

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 20 (NYT) — South Africa's Information Ministry scandal took a mysterious turn today with a claim by a former South African Airways pilot that two Germans who formerly were mercenaries were paid the equivalent of \$35,400 each to murder a government politician and his wife a week before the 1977 general election.

The pilot's allegation was contained in a statement released by his attorney, Joseph Ludorf, who said that his client was "in fear of his life." The attorney said that the pilot, whom he did not name, would be placing full details before the commission that is probing the Information Ministry's manipulations, which are said to have included bribery of U.S. politicians.

In recent months several newspapers have linked the murders of

Robert and Cora Smit to the scandal, saying that Mr. Smit, a financier with close government connections, had learned something of the high-level financial improprieties involved in the affair. But in the face of police and government denials, the papers have failed to produce any firm evidence of the link.

In his statement, Mr. Ludorf, formerly a judge of the Transvaal Supreme Court, recounted details of the killings that he said had been given to him by the pilot. The attorney said that the two Germans, whom he called "contractors," had flown to Lanseria Airfield outside Johannesburg from Luton Airport in England, and returned by the same route. Mr. Ludorf described the two assassins as former mercenaries from the Congo "army" of British-born Col. (Mad) Mike Hoare, who now lives in South Africa.

"I know of their flight plans filed from Luton to Lanseria and return, whose aircraft they landed at 3 a.m. and the date, who the pilot was, and in whose car they were taken from Lanseria to Springs, where Mr. Smit and his wife were murdered," Mr. Ludorf said. "I know that the two killers immediately afterward were taken back to Lanseria, from where they returned to London in the same aircraft before dawn the following day."

Police spokesman said that the pilot's statement, communicated to them in advance of publication, was "receiving the necessary attention." But it seemed likely that the statement would be received with some skepticism since both the attorney and the pilot involved have controversial backgrounds and the statement left many key points vague, including the identities of the alleged killers.

Mr. Smit and his wife were found dead at their bungalow home in Springs, east of Johannesburg, on Nov. 23, 1977. Mr. Smit, who was the parliamentary candidate of the ruling National Party in the Springs constituency, had been shot several times. His wife also had multiple gunshot wounds, as well as 14 stab wounds, at least some of which were inflicted after she had been shot.

The stabbing and a mysterious slogan that the killers left behind on a refrigerator door, in the form of the letters "R.A.U.T.E.M." in red spray-paint, led the police to theorize that the couple had died in a ritual killing. Later, this theory

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No Palestine State, Begin Tells Knesset

Khalil Calls Speech Inappropriate Start

By Christopher Wien

CAIRO, March 20 (NYT) — Premier Mustapha Khalil of Egypt charged today that the remarks of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to the Israeli Knesset, which included personal criticism of him, were "an inappropriate start" for peace between Israel and Egypt.

"What Mr. Begin said contradicts the basis of peace agreed upon in Camp David and spoils the atmosphere which we hoped would prevail at the time of the signing of the agreement," Mr. Khalil said in a statement released by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

His reference to the Camp David summit meeting held last fall underscored Egypt's contention that both sides had tacitly agreed to link a bilateral peace treaty with progress toward Palestinian home rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Begin challenged this in addressing the Knesset today.

Mr. Khalil indicated that Egypt still planned to go ahead with the treaty ceremony planned in Washington next Monday. When a reporter asked whether the signing would be affected, the Egyptian premier replied: "I don't think so."

'Inappropriate Start'

In his statement, which was issued with unusual promptness, Mr. Khalil called Mr. Begin's remarks "an inappropriate start for an era in which we hope everyone will work to lay down a sound basis for just and durable peace in the Middle East and to reach a comprehensive settlement."

Mr. Begin had assured the Knesset during his debate today over the peace treaty that Israel would never pull back to its borders before the 1967 war, that Jerusalem would remain the "eternal capital" of Israel

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'People, Not Land' To Attain Self-Rule

By Jonathan Kandell

JERUSALEM, March 20 (NYT) — Opening a marathon parliamentary debate on the peace treaty with Egypt, Prime Minister Menachem Begin today vowed that Israel would never permit the establishment of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin signaled a touchy Israeli position in the upcoming negotiations with Egypt over the autonomy issue by insisting that Palestinian self-rule be limited to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the territories themselves remain firmly under Israeli control.

The debate in the Knesset (parliament) is expected to continue at least until tomorrow night. But approval of the treaty appears assured, and by a substantial majority.

Constant Heckling

The prime minister already announced that he will fly to Washington on Friday to participate in the treaty-signing ceremony scheduled for Monday.

Mr. Begin was heckled throughout his two-hour speech by rightist legislators of his own coalition as well as by leftists and the small Communist contingent in the Knesset.

In the most heated exchange, an Arab Communist legislator, Tewfik Toubi, called the prime minister a "fascist" and "imperialist" and accused him of carrying out "terror in the conquered territories," meaning the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"No Stalinist Communist can teach us morality," Mr. Begin shouted back. "I cannot stomach the impudence of foreign agents."

After ignoring three calls for order by the harried

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Tewfik Toubi, upset with the peace treaty, shouts at Mr. Begin in the Knesset.

Conservatives Gain in Parliament Finns Seek New Coalition After Ballot

LONDON, March 20 (NYT) — Finland began today the search for a new coalition government to give expression to the confusing outcome of the parliamentary elections held on Sunday and yesterday.

The final results, made public this morning, presented President Urho Kekkonen and the leaders of the nation's 12 political parties with a conundrum. The parties that lost ground retained a majority, and the party that gained the most ground did not gain enough. How, then, to reflect the will of the people in the makeup of the new government?

"It's up to the president to draw the conclusions," said the leader of one of the centrist parties. "I can't figure out what the results mean, and I'm not at all sure where we go from here."

As expected, the Conservative Party, which has been excluded from ruling coalitions for the last 13 years, made the strongest run. It increased its representation in the

Giscard, Schmidt Attend Monnet Funeral Rites

MONTFORT L'AUMAURY, France, March 20 (NYT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were among mourners attending a simple funeral service here today for the late Jean Monnet, a prime mover behind the European Common Market who died Friday at the age of 91.

About 700 persons were estimated in attendance at the hour-long ceremony in Saint Peter's Church in this village, 50 miles west of Paris. They included members of Mr. Monnet's family, his former aides, men associated with the cause of a united Europe, a handful of newsmen and the representatives of various governments.

The Netherlands sent Premier Andries van Agt and Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn. And representing the joint organs of the Common Market in Brussels and Strasbourg were EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins of Britain and European Parliament President Emilio Colombo of Italy.

U.S. Arthur Hartman attended along with such personal friends and longtime backers of Mr. Monnet from the United States as former Undersecretary of State George Ball and former High Commissioner in Germany John McCloy. Later, Mr. Monnet was buried in the village cemetery of Bazoches.



Urho Kekkonen

200-seat Parliament from 35 to 45 seats, and it became the second-largest parliamentary party after the Social Democrats, who emerged with 52 seats.

Some Conservative strategists had hoped that a right-center coalition, in which their party would play a dominant role, might replace the left-center coalitions that have governed Finland for most of the last decade.

Centrist Parties

But the potential partners in such a coalition, the three centrist parties, lost ground. The Center Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Liberal Party will have only 51 seats among them in the new Parliament, against 59 in the former one. The centrist and the Conservatives, together, will have only 96 seats, five short of a majority.

Theoretically, they could turn to the far-right splinter parties, the Christian League and the Rural Party, which did unexpectedly well and will command 17 votes. But they are the pariahs of the parliamentary game in Helsinki, and there is little chance that any major parties would seek their support.

The Social Democrats lost two seats and the predominantly Communist People's Democratic League lost five, but they still hold 87 seats between them, which means that they could reconstitute the "popular-front" coalition with the help of the centrist groups.

"From a mathematical point of view," a prominent editor commented, "the old coalition can continue forever. It will always have a majority. But it would be a betrayal of the public will not to take into account what happened — and

what happened was a protest vote against the old government, in favor of the Conservatives and the little parties on the extreme right wing."

The situation is further complicated by the attitude of the Soviet Union, Finland's immense and attentive neighbor. Both Pravda and Izvestia, the two major Soviet newspapers, said before the voting took place that the inclusion of the Conservatives in any new government could seriously disrupt economic and political relations between the two countries.

Many analysts believe that those comments may have driven many Finns, conscious of their vulnerability to Soviet pressure yet fiercely nationalistic, into the arms of the Conservatives. "All the combinations you can think of have problems," said a Western diplomat. "It's as big a mess as you could ask for."

Mr. Kekkonen, who is 79, has extracted his country from a dozen messes, establishing in the process something of a reputation as a wizard at pacifying the Soviet Union while never quite slipping into satellite status. A source close to him said today that he might decide that a minority government of the center, tacitly supported by the Conservatives, would be the best short-term solution.

—R.W. APPLE JR.

New Italy Cabinet Expected to Fall Quickly

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 20 (NYT) — Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti today announced the formation of a three-party coalition government, but most political commentators predicted that he would be defeated in Parliament and that the main function of his Cabinet would be to organize elections in June.

The Cabinet list includes Ugo La Malfa, head of the small Republican Party, as deputy premier and minister of the budget. All the other key posts remain in the hands of members of Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic Party. The small Social Democratic Party receives four Cabinet posts.

The Socialists, the country's third-largest party, refused to enter the new coalition. Their leaders

have announced that they will vote against the government in Parliament. Their participation in the government, or at least their parliamentary support, would have been needed to make the government viable.

The Cabinet list was announced today as Mr. Andreotti presented it to President Sandro Pertini. But Mr. Andreotti, who becomes premier for the third time in succession, is expected to move as slowly as possible, so as to delay the new parliamentary elections sufficiently to make them coincide with the voting for the European Parliament that is scheduled to take place in all member countries of the European Community on June 10.

All the major Italian parties except the Communists hope that the coincidence of the national election

with the European election will benefit them. Accordingly, Mr. Andreotti is expected to wait for at least a week before taking his new Cabinet before Parliament, with a vote in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies expected early in April.

If the parliamentary vote is negative, as is expected, President Pertini will dissolve Parliament and call for a new election within 45 to 60 days, as prescribed by the constitution. The timing would then be right for a June 10 election. This, at any rate, is the procedure that leading politicians have predicted almost unanimously in the last few days.

One of the few possible surprises would be a sudden decision by the Socialists to prolong the life of the new government by a few months by abstaining in the vote of confidence. This could delay the new election until fall.

But there are limits beyond which the parties cannot drag out the crisis. No major government decisions in the economic, social and political fields have been made since the previous Andreotti government fell on Jan. 31, and none are likely until after the election.

The crisis started when the Communists withdrew their parliamentary support from Mr. Andreotti, charging that he and the Christian Democrats had not lived up to their promise of consulting the Communist leadership in exchange for its cooperation. The Communists then demanded to be included in the Cabinet with their own ministers, and the Christian Democrats refused. The deadlock between the two leading parties continues.

Kingman Brewster Jr.

liament who studied at Yale, making the rounds of pubs, homes for the aged and factory gates. It has all been done quietly, but it has given him, in the view of one of the country's leading political journalists, "a broader and deeper knowledge of the leaders of this

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Brewster's Image Different From That of Yale Years

U.S. Envoy to Britain Ducks the Limelight

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — Two years ago this month President Carter telephoned Kingman Brewster Jr., then president of Yale, and asked him to serve as U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He accepted.

Mr. Brewster had demonstrated in 14 years at Yale a certain flair for publicity, defending the Black Panthers, admitting women for the first time, keeping the campus relatively cool when others were blowing up.

Although it seemed likely that as the 54th U.S. envoy in London since John Adams arrived in 1785, Mr. Brewster would be highly visible, he has been virtually ignored by British newspapers and television. The man in the street can hardly be aware of his existence, and many politically and socially active Britons ask their American friends: "What is Brewster up to?"

Do you ever see him? Is he working or is he just living the gracious life?"

Partly it is a matter of style. Mr. Brewster, who will be 60 in June and is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who left Nottingham for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1620, has a languorous, almost sleepy way about him; some would call his speaking style soporific. Unlike his predecessors, he has given the press little cause for excitement.

Walter Annenberg, the head of a publishing empire, fascinated the British because of his stilled style of speaking ("preposterous circumlocution," a columnist called it) and because he gave \$1 million to British charities and spent \$200,000 a year running the embassy in the grand style. Elliot Richardson, an occupant of Cabinet posts under Presidents Ford and Nixon, fascinated the British because of his Watergate experiences. Anne Arm-

strong fascinated the British because she was a woman in "a man's job" and because of her breezy exuberance.

Mr. Brewster has concentrated on substance. He sees himself not as a walking advertisement for "the American way of life," not as a party giver and not as the principal conduit of communication between London and Washington. Mr. Carter and Prime Minister James Callaghan are friends, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has worked out a cordial relationship with David Owen, the British foreign secretary; the most important transatlantic business is conducted at the top levels, often in informal telephone conversations.

Defining the Role

"My role is trying to advise my government on British attitudes and concerns in the fullest way possible," the ambassador said recently in his second-floor office

overlooking Grosvenor Square. "I therefore try to see as many people of influence in as many fields as possible. I hope I have managed to heighten Washington's sensitivity to British problems and prejudices on major questions like Rhodesia, the neutron bomb and the European Monetary System."

Grass Roots Diplomacy

To that end he has traveled extensively — to Scotland and Wales, to the West Country and the Midlands, to Northern Ireland and Yorkshire. Several times a week he invites a group of politicians or labor leaders or academics or businessmen to the embassy for a working lunch. He recently had a long session with the Conservative Party's specialists on education.

In an effort to break out of the carapace of ceremony that surrounds ambassadorial visits, Mr. Brewster spent two weekends in the constituencies of members of Par-



Kingman Brewster Jr.

liament who studied at Yale, making the rounds of pubs, homes for the aged and factory gates. It has all been done quietly, but it has given him, in the view of one of the country's leading political journalists, "a broader and deeper knowledge of the leaders of this

Jewish Settlers in Sinai Protest Peace Provisions

TEL AVIV, March 20 (UPI) — Hundreds of Jewish Sinai settlers backed by religious militants demonstrated today against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty by setting up an illegal outpost near El Arish and dragging coffins behind tractors symbolizing the death of their farms.

About 20 settlers traveled to the Sinai from their own farm in the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. They were joined by about 40 members of the Gush Emunim religious movement.

"The Sinai settlers need encouragement, cooperation and moral support on this sad day," said Hanan Eshel, 26, a Gush Emunim member.

An Israeli Defense Ministry

source said that an order had not yet been given to evict the settlers but that it was expected the army would force them to leave, as it has done with other illegal settlers.

"On this day of surrender, we must raise the flag against the weakness of our government," said Meir Endorn, another member of Gush Emunim. "We are showing a symbol of strength."

Theological students from the town of Yamit, about 20 miles east of the outpost, joined the settlers. They had first established their own settlement near Yamit but later abandoned it.

"We will not be treated as refugees," said Shaul Sela, one of the Yamit students, during a symbolic funeral for the farms in the area on the main road to El Arish. "We won't let the government treat us like sheep."

Farmers from settlements in the northeastern Sinai drove tractors along the main road to El Arish towing black coffins with signs that read "Our Settlements Are Buried Here."

Two of the farmers were arrested during the demonstration after military authorities arrived to disperse the slow-moving tractors.

Yamit and the surrounding settlements are to be returned to Egypt in the second stage of the Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai stipulated in the peace treaty. El Arish is to be returned to Egypt within three months of the treaty signing.

Khalil Assails Begin Speech

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and that there would never be a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin was rhetorically admonishing Mr. Khalil in a virtual point-by-point rebuttal of some remarks that the Egyptian premier had delivered last Saturday evening to a caucus of parliamentary deputies from the National Democratic Party of President Anwar Sadat.

During a briefing that portrayed the compromise treaty package as a victory for Mr. Sadat, Mr. Khalil had told the deputies: "The treaty will give us back all our lands. Israel will withdraw its forces to the 1967 borders, and East Jerusalem will again be part of the West Bank."

Although the meeting was closed, some of Mr. Khalil's remarks were circulated on Sunday by the Cairo press as evidence that Egypt was not looking for a separate peace settlement as the Arab critics of Mr. Sadat have charged.

"The treaty, in its final form, gives us all our rights and the Palestinian rights and, at the same time, forms an honorable pattern to be followed by other Arab states if need be," Mr. Khalil had said at the time.

Anti-Sadat Talks Called

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI) — The Iraqi government called today for urgent meetings of Arab foreign and economics ministers to discuss action against the regime of Mr. Sadat.

The state-owned Iraqi news agency said the meetings will be held in Baghdad on March 27 and 29, after Mr. Sadat signs the peace treaty with Israel.

Saudi Arabia yesterday left open the possibility that it would join the rest of the Arab states if they impose sanctions against Cairo. After a Saudi Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Saudi press agency quoted the information minister, Abdo Yaman, as saying: "The kingdom looks forward to seeing a Middle East settlement in the framework of Arab resolutions taken by the Arab summits."

He said that Saudi Arabia "is committed to the summit resolutions" and that "the kingdom is keen to have them implemented."

PLO Would Reconsider

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization would reconsider its strong opposition to U.S.-backed Middle East peace efforts if they led to Palestinian self-rule in Israeli-occupied areas, a senior PLO source said today.

The statement was the first solid indication that, despite virulent public denunciations, some PLO moderates are taking a wait-and-see attitude on proposed Palestinian autonomy plans.

The source, a senior PLO moderate who asked not to be identified, also called for a direct dialogue between the PLO and the United States, as well as a return to Middle East negotiations under UN auspices.



Posters tell West German secretaries that charming young men can be East German secret agents aiming to recruit them as spies. The warning: "There is a code word that opens safes: love."

A Fourth Official's Secretary Vanishes

Bonn Reports Another 'Romeo' Spy Case

BONN, March 20 (UPI) — West German security authorities said today that Helga Roeding, 44, secretary to an adviser of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, had disappeared and probably fled with her "Romeo" — intelligence service slang for an East German secret police agent who woos Bonn secretaries.

The "Romeo" was said to be a presumed East German State Security Service agent named Kresche, who first contacted Miss Roeding, a plump blonde, three years ago. He often spent the night in her apartment, neighbors said. They described him as friendly and said that he claimed to come from New Zealand.

Miss Roeding is the fifth highly placed West German secretary to be involved in an espionage investigation this month, and the sixth this year. Four of the six women have vanished.

So many secretaries are believed to have been recruited for espionage by handsome East German agents since the two German states were established in 1949 that security authorities said they could not estimate the number of them.

The belief that many more secretaries are spying on their bosses is so widespread that some political and government leaders notify security authorities when their secretaries fail to report for work on just one day. Monday absences are considered particularly ominous.

Police broke into the home of Miss Roeding when she failed to appear for work yesterday at the Finance Ministry office of Secretary of State Manfred Lahnstein, 41, an expert on international and national currency problems and a confidant of Chancellor Schmidt.

French Hold German For Smuggling Arms

CHERBOURG, France, March 20 (AP) — West German Capt. Ott Sejer was charged here yesterday with smuggling, following the seizure of about 400 tons of arms and ammunition on his small freighter.

The freighter was seized here Feb. 24 after coast guards had spotted the vessel's crew changing the ship's name while lying offshore. The final destination, the weapons were believed to be the Middle East. The 492-ton freighter was smaller than the 500-ton minimum size required by French law for transporting arms.

Brzezinski Is 'Reassured' by Middle East Mission

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national-security adviser, said last night, after returning from a three-day mission to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, that he was "reassured" by the willingness of the two nations to cooperate with U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

In a statement clearly designed to counteract the impression that he had failed to obtain Saudi or Jordanian support for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, Mr. Brzezinski told reporters at Andrews Air Force Base that he and other members of the presidential mission had held "comprehensive and very positive discussions" with Saudi leaders.

In a sign that his discussions with Jordan's King Hussein had not been as fruitful, the statement referred only to "constructive" talks in Amman.

Despite this, Mr. Brzezinski said, "We are encouraged by the talks

we had in the Middle East. We went there in full recognition of the complexity of the situation which prevails in the region, and it is therefore important that there be mutual understanding among friends of our respective interests and concerns."

White House aides stressed that Mr. Brzezinski's mission, which also included Mr. Carter's son, Chip, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had not been designed to elicit positive Saudi or Jordanian responses to the proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace settlement.

Instead, they said that Mr. Brzezinski had been ordered to impress upon the leaders of the two countries the idea that Mr. Carter was dedicated to following up the peace accord with a more comprehensive settlement that would respond to such Arab concerns as the status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"We made it clear throughout

that President Carter is dedicated to a comprehensive peace settlement, and that the United States supports with its full weight the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as the cornerstone of such a settlement," Mr. Brzezinski's statement said. "We will continue to work closely with our friends in the Middle East. Those who are friends can depend on us, and we were reassured that we can depend on them."

Although White House aides declined to provide details of Mr. Brzezinski's talks in Amman or Riyadh, they said that they were optimistic that Saudi Arabia, in particular, would not take active steps to oppose Mr. Carter's peace policies in the Middle East. To back this up, they pointed to a statement broadcast yesterday on Riyadh radio that said that the United States "fully realizes that the peoples of the region are in dire need of a just, comprehensive and durable peace."

The Riyadh statement also said

As Army Fights Terrorists Concern for Rights in Colombia

By Juan de Onis

BOGOTA (NYT) — A repressive campaign by the Colombian armed forces against the principal urban guerrilla organization has produced widespread charges of violations of human rights and concern over the military's role in this country's democracy.

The military drive against the leftist group known as the 19th of May Movement, or M-19, is estimated to have led to the arrests of about 1,000 persons, of whom 130 are being held for military trials. The intelligence services have recovered most of the 5,000 weapons stolen on Jan. 2 through a tunnel dug from a nearby house into an army arsenal near here.

Many of those arrested have charged that they were tortured under questioning by military officers to determine the leadership of the M-19 group. Lawyers for the suspects have said that military judges have not allowed independent medical examinations of prisoners to support the charges. The military denies charges of physical torture or injections of drugs to obtain confessions, but they acknowledge "intensive interrogation."

Investigations Ordered

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, a member of the Liberal Party who took office in August after elections, has denied that torture is being practiced by the military and has ordered investigations into the charges. The result of the investigation has not been announced.

In response to thousands of letters received from abroad by the government expressing concern over the arrest of prominent persons such as Orlando Fals Borda, a sociologist, and Carlos Duque, an actor and director, the presidential office has sent letters saying that unidentified medical examiners have found no clinical or juridical evidence of torture.

Referring to the "flood of letters" that have come from the United States, Canada and Europe, many with identical texts, the minister of defense, Gen. Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, also replied. He described the letters as "part of a plan to provide international protection for the subversive movement against Colombia's democratic institutions."

Groups have been formed by Colombians in the United States and European countries as "committees against violation of human rights in Colombia." They are affiliated with a political movement known as Firmes, the legal arm of M-19, which is a clandestine armed group. Amnesty International has taken an interest in reports of violations of human rights as a result of the charges made by these groups, particularly since January.

"Torture cannot be employed by the authorities against anyone, because they are obliged to work within the framework of authentic humanitarianism," President Turbay said in a message to an international Red Cross seminar. "Without human rights there cannot be democracy."

But Mr. Duque said in a statement released by his attorney that before he signed a confession he was beaten and submerged in water by military interrogators as well as forced to watch the torture of other prisoners. Jorge Enrique Cipuaga, the lawyer representing Mr. Duque, said that his client, who is being held at the headquarters of the military brigade for the capital, was suffering from amnesia. He said that his client had been injected

with a liquid before being interrogated.

Military investigators, led by Brig. Gen. Miguel Vega Uribe, commander of the Bogota Military Brigade, have accused Mr. Duque of having planned the theft of the weapons from the arsenal, which shook the government and armed forces because of the large number of weapons involved.

In another letter written from prison, Ivan Marino Ospina, identified by the military as one of the top M-19 leaders, with command of Cali, Colombia's third-largest city, said that he tried to commit suicide by slashing his wrists after interrogators at the Bogota military brigade tortured him repeatedly with blows and submersion.

"When the Red Cross sent a commission to the infantry school, where I was held, I was hastily removed by the military so that the commission would not see my deplorable condition," Mr. Marino said in a letter to the leftist magazine Alternativa, which has criticized the military investigation.

Among other acts of political violence for which M-19 has taken responsibility are assassinations, kidnappings for ransom, bank robberies and raids on police stations to seize arms. The movement appeared in 1974 with the theft from a museum at the country

home of Simon Bolivar, the national hero of Venezuela and Colombia, of the sword he carried in his wars against Spanish colonial rule. The theft had considerable publicity value, and later action showed that the movement was capable of more serious subversive acts.

In 1976 gunmen killed Jose Riquel Mercado, a prominent labor leader. Last year two major kidnappings were claimed by M-19, one involving Nicolas Escobar, representative in Colombia for the Texas Petroleum Co., which refused to pay a ransom of several million dollars. Mr. Escobar was killed last month when army intelligence units found the home where he was being held. Whether he was killed by his captors or by the military is not clear.

The M-19 movement is based on remnants of the National Popular Alliance, followers of the late Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who headed a military junta in the 1950s and who almost won the 1970 presidential election. It was joined by dissident groups from the Moscow-line Colombian Communist Party. Statements issued by the leaders indicate that their goal is the armed overthrow of the political system based on the traditional Liberal and Conservative parties and its replacement with a socialist regime.

France to Pull Its Forces Progressively From Chad

(Continued from Page 1)

successful now in persuading the two sides to cooperate. Meanwhile, as Western diplomatic observers here see the situation, the Kano agreement has given President Giscard d'Estaing an opportunity to disengage one of the several military adventures in Africa, at a time when they are straining the French defense budget without producing many tangible political rewards.

The French government is becoming worried, at a time of national austerity, by the high costs involved in keeping a garrison of 3,500 men in Djibouti, by last summer's military intervention in Zaire, as well as by the French peacekeeping force in Lebanon and the military operations against the Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara.

However, President Giscard d'Estaing still gets political credit at home and with the United States and other Western powers for his tough stand against Soviet-backed attempts to disrupt moderate African regimes sympathetic to the West, during the past year. On the other hand, France's interventionist policy has not always produced

the political results first hoped for. In Zaire, French and other Western officials here now readily admit that President Mobutu Sese Sese, who met President Giscard d'Estaing today, has been slow to take advantage of the breathing space that last summer's French intervention gave him to strengthen his regime by sorting out the country's chaotic finances. As a result, the Belgian government quietly sent paratroopers back into Zaire last month, ostensibly to train the local forces but actually to protect foreign residents if fresh disturbances break out as many Western diplomats now fear.

S. African Allegations

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently was discarded as investigators concluded that the killers probably were professionals who left misleading clues.

At an earlier stage of the investigation, newspapers quoted unnamed sources as saying that the uniformed police had been blocked in some of their inquiries by the powerful Security Police, but this was denied. Last month, detectives entered the parliament buildings in Cape Town and quizzed newsmen on what they knew of the case, but police spokesmen said afterward they still had no leads.

Mr. Smit, 46, had been tipped to become finance minister after the election, which the government won by a landslide. A Rhodes scholar and a first-class rugby player in his youth, he had served two years as South Africa's delegate to the International Monetary Fund in Washington in the early 1970s, and at the time of his death was managing director of Santam International Ltd., an investment company that raises foreign capital for South African business.

The Star of Johannesburg, which bannered Mr. Ludorf's statement across its front page, said it believed the pilot involved was Sidney Excell, 61. It said Mr. Excell had once spent 15 months in prison awaiting trial for attempted murder, a factor that appeared to tally with Mr. Ludorf's claim that he met the pilot, then awaiting trial for attempted murder, while on a prison visit during his years as a judge.

Mr. Ludorf's statement concluded with a confusing account of the pilot's alleged harassment by the Security Police, who were said to have removed "secret documents" relating to the Smit murders from him and to have failed to pay him the equivalent of \$14,000 they promised him for "spying in a black African country." The statement also said that the pilot had shot at a previous attorney with a cartridge filled with "beeswax."

Mr. Ludorf clashed with the government frequently while a Transvaal judge, and was a harsh critic of police methods. He has acknowledged having been a member of the Ossewa Brandwag, or the Ossewa Guard, a pro-Nazi underground group that attempted to sabotage South Africa's military effort in World War II.

Kurd Siege Said Lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

Kurds, members of the Sunni Moslem sect, which is ethnically and religiously different from the Shiite Muslims whom Ayatollah Khomeini leads and who dominate the rest of Iran. The Kurds are demanding autonomy from the revolutionary government.

Hundreds of wounded were shipped out of Sanandaj and hospitals were reported packed with injured.

The newspaper Ettelaat said in a late report from the city that there had been a large number of casualties around the barracks. "But no one can get close enough to the area to pick up the bodies," it said.

Tension in the region is not new. Long before Khomeini's forces seized power, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was unable to tame Kurdistan and its Sunni rebels, who have large supplies of weapons cached in the region.

The outbreak of violence in Sanandaj was the strongest challenge yet to the revolutionary government that Khomeini installed last month.

Burma Claims Return Of 95,000 Refugees

RANGOON, Burma, March 20 (Reuters) — Burmese Premier U Maung Maung Kha said yesterday that 95,000 persons who fled from Burma to Bangladesh last year have been repatriated under an agreement between the two countries.

He told the People's Assembly that about 2,000 refugees were being repatriated every three days, and that fewer than 144,000 were involved in the exodus from Burma's Arakan state to Bangladesh.

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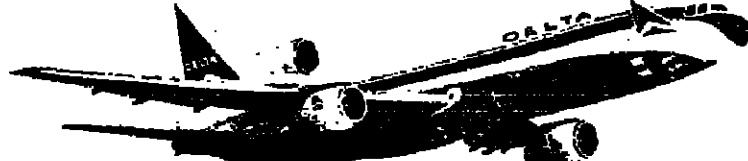
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President's Brother Delinquent on Taxes

Kirbo Bought Land From Billy Carter

By Ted Gup
and John F. Berry

PLAINS, Ga., March 20 (WP) — President Carter's trustee purchased a parcel of land last month from the president's brother, Billy, for more than a quarter of a million dollars, at a time when, according to local government records, Billy Carter faces potential legal problems because of unpaid taxes.

The transaction was negotiated for the 175-acre site upon which Billy Carter had planned to build a \$750,000 "Mediterranean-style" mansion. The tract adjoins the president's modest home on two acres, according to a local architect.

The planned 16,000-square-foot house, with a swimming pool, a solar-heated greenhouse and special quarters for presidential guests, never was built. The architect, William Cox, filed suit last August in nearby Marion County, seeking \$29,000 in unpaid designing fees.

According to Sumter County land records, Billy Carter paid about \$610 an acre for the land in May, 1975, and received more than 2½ times that on March 1 from the president's trustee, Atlanta attorney Charles Kirbo.

A county assessor said that the price paid to Billy Carter was reasonable, given the area's rapidly rising land values. Neither Mr. Kirbo nor the White House would comment on the land deal.

Billy Carter's broker for the land transaction, Donald Carter, said that the property had not been listed publicly and that no "for sale" sign had been posted. Donald Carter said that he was not related

to the Carters, but that he was a friend of theirs and of Mr. Kirbo.

The transaction took place while Billy Carter, who is 41, was being treated at Americus Sumter County Hospital for what was described as chronic bronchitis. He since has been admitted to Long Beach (Calif.) Hospital's alcohol unit, where he could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Court records in Marion and Sumter counties show that Billy Carter faces other potential legal problems. In Marion County, the Bank of Webster in Preston, Ga., sued him in January, claiming that he refused to repay a promissory note for more than \$2,694 outstanding since March, 1977.

Delinquent Taxes

Tax records in both counties show that Billy Carter's family is delinquent in property taxes. In Marion County, the Carters have owed more than \$940 since Dec. 30, and authorities say that the matter soon will be turned over to the sheriff for collection. In Sumter County, Billy Carter has owed more than \$324 since Dec. 30.

Billy Carter bought the 175 acres on May 19, 1975, according to Sumter County records. He paid about \$107,000, said tax assessor Ben Greer. At the time, Jimmy Carter was pursuing the presidency, and the Carter warehouse, then under Billy Carter's management, was undergoing a major expansion.

In June, 1975, not long after he became president of the National Bank of Georgia, former budget director Bert Lance arranged a \$1-million loan to the Carter operation for a peanut shelter and a new warehouse.

The bank also extended a line of credit to the warehouse to finance peanut purchases from farmers. The loan was the largest extended by the bank at the time. The credit line reached \$2.2 million in 1975 and \$3.7 million in 1976.

Mr. Lance's banking affairs are under federal grand-jury investigation in Atlanta. That investigation

has touched on the Carter warehouse loans, and the Justice Department is considering how to pursue the matter.

Mr. Kirbo, the president's trustee, said that he would not comment on the purchase of Billy Carter's 175 acres until the Justice Department concluded its investigation of the warehouse loan.

Mr. Cox, the architect for the planned house, said that his first drawings, rendered in early 1976, called for a 9,000-square-foot house. But, under the directions of Billy Carter's wife, Sybil, the size quickly expanded to 16,000 square

feet, he said. Mr. Cox said that the Carters made an initial \$5,000 payment before Christmas, 1976. That was the last payment he received, the architect said.

Billy Carter's attorney, John Parks, said that there was no contract signed for the drawings. He said that the payment made at Christmas, 1976, covered the work that Mr. Cox had been authorized to do.

Mr. Cox said that he included at least one unique feature in his design. Peanut gravel from the surrounding fields was to be used for the patios and terraces and to be included in the house's stucco and cement finish. "Nobody in the world had ever done this," he said. [Peanut gravel is the gravel from the soil that peanuts are grown in.]

Mr. Cox said that he learned secondhand that Billy Carter had purchased a home in nearby Marion County. It is a sprawling brick house on a hill, set back a quarter of a mile from the main road. He has been unable to find a purchaser for his former house, which is on the market for \$68,000, according to the broker.

Prison Wall in Milan

Collapses After Rain

MILAN, March 20 (AP) — A 60-meter section of the external wall of Milan's San Vittore prison collapsed today after heavy rains.

No one was hurt and nobody escaped from the prison, authorities reported. However, dozens of policemen were put on guard near the breach, pending repair work.



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To Investigate Peanut Business

'Special Counsel' Named in Carter Loans

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI) — Attorney General Griffin Bell today appointed a Republican New York lawyer as "special counsel" to complete the investigation into loans from the National Bank of Georgia to the Carter family peanut business.

Paul Curran, 46, who was a U.S. attorney in New York from 1973 to 1975, will take over the investigation from the Justice Department.

Mr. Bell said at a news conference that Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, would have authority to review Mr. Curran's final decisions, but could only reverse "unconscionable" moves to seek any indictments in the investigation.

The appointment of Mr. Curran followed disclosures that multimillion-dollar loans to the Carter peanut warehouse in Plains, Ga., from the bank headed by former

budget director Bert Lance were not fully secured and that the Carter business was at one point allowed a \$500,000 check overdraft.

Those revelations about the loans, which were taken out between 1975 and 1977 before Jimmy Carter became president, have raised questions about whether any of the money might have been diverted illegally to Mr. Carter's presidential campaign.

At the White House, presidential spokesman Jody Powell said that President Carter welcomed the appointment of a special counsel. "For most of us here, we hope it will provide reassurance the matter will be handled in an impartial manner and of course as expeditiously as possible consistent with their job," Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Powell said that neither the president nor anyone representing him had been consulted by Mr. Bell before the appointment.

Mr. Heymann said that the post of special counsel was "practically" the same as that of a Watergate-style special prosecutor. Mr. Bell said that he preferred the term "special counsel" because "you assume if you use the term prosecutor that you're going to prosecute someone." He said that had not been determined in the current investigation.

Mr. Curran gained a reputation in New York as a tough and suc-

cessful federal prosecutor of organized crime and narcotics traffic.

Mr. Curran, introduced by Mr. Bell at the news conference, said that he was "satisfied that, as special counsel, I have all of the powers that I need to conduct this inquiry thoroughly and expeditiously."

Want to Be Mr. Carter's Friend?

Join the Club — and Please Remit

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP) — The Democratic National Committee is sending letters to 1.5 million of President Carter's closest "friends" on cheap paper prettied up to look like White House stationery.

"A lot of things people get in the mail, they automatically throw away," said Triah Segall, the committee's direct mail manager. She said the letter, written by the committee although President Carter approved the wording, has drawn twice the usual response for fund-raising appeals.

The letter says Mr. Carter wants the recipient to join "The President's Club" by checking a box pledging \$10 to \$25 to the Democratic Party. The letter begins: "Dear Friend, I want to take a moment from the hectic pace of the Oval Office to bring you up-to-date on the progress of our administration and to ask you to become a contributor to the Democratic Party."

One recipient was the House Republican leader, John Rhodes, R-Ariz. He said through a spokesman he toyed with the idea of sending a letter back to Mr. Carter asking him to join an imaginary American Taxpayers Club by checking a box that would commit himself to "a real tax cut" or "a coherent energy policy."

What does membership in the President's Club entitle a donor to? "Our goodwill," said one committee staff member. "It pays my salary."

Thai Chief to Moscow

BANGKOK, March 20 (AP) — Premier Kriangsak Chamanan leaves tomorrow on an official visit to Moscow and Thai Foreign Ministry sources predict his chief task will be to convince Soviet leaders that Thailand is neutral in the Indochina conflicts and has not tilted toward China as Vietnam has charged.



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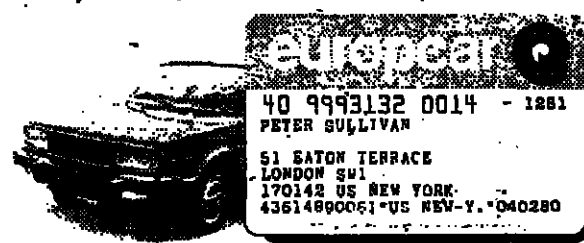


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Space Shuttle Columbia during its test flight yesterday at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

U.S. Space Shuttle Gets Piggyback Test

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., March 20 (UPI) — The space shuttle Columbia took off today on a brief piggyback test flight, but weather may again delay its scheduled trip to Florida.

Bolted atop a Boeing 747, Columbia flew a variety of patterns for 30 minutes at altitudes up to 13,000 feet and at a top speed of 230 mph. After it returned to base, technicians began inspecting the temporary plastic tiles bonded to its skin.

The transfer flight of the reusable spaceship to Cape Canaveral, Fla., has been held up more than a week by weather and by problems with the dummy tiles used to preserve the aerodynamic lines of the shuttle and with simulated ceramic heat-resistant tiles.

A NASA spokesman said that weather was the only factor delaying Columbia's departure, adding that conditions from here to the

East Coast were "less than favorable."

The spokesman said that two flights Sunday, using a T-38 plane to test the bonding properties of a glue used to hold temporary tiles

Toll in Crash Of Aeroflot Jet Reported at 90

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP) — Ninety persons died in the weekend crash of a Soviet Aeroflot Tu-104 airliner near Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, informed Western sources said today.

The sources said that the twin-jet aircraft, which can carry 100 passengers, crashed while taking off Saturday night on a flight to Odessa. Tass issued a statement Sunday saying that there had been casualties, but it gave no further information.

The Soviet press does not report air crashes or other disasters unless foreigners are involved or unless they occur near major cities. The sources said that from the scant information available, it appeared that there were some foreigners aboard the Tu-104, including an African, an Arab and a Latin American.

According to informants, the plane crashed when an engine caught fire after takeoff and the pilot attempted to return to Vnukovo.

Chile Prison Robbed

SANTIAGO, March 20 (UPI) — Thieves broke into Santiago's main penitentiary and stole \$2,000 from the prison commissary. Officials at the high-walled prison said there were strong indications that the robbery had been an "inside job."

Soviet Baltic States Accept Stability Over Separatism

By David K. Shieler

RIGA, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — Ever since the Soviet Army invaded Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia at the beginning of World War II, many Americans have regarded the Baltic states as captive nations "held in Soviet bondage" in the words of the New York-based Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania.

It is true that nobody gave the local populations a choice of political allegiance. Rigged elections in 1940 offered only one slate of candidates — Moscow's. And in 1944, as Hitler's army retreated through the Baltics, the Red Army advanced, crushing any chance that the three republics had of regaining the independence that they had between world wars. Now the three countries have been under Soviet rule longer than they were independent. They have changed. If the Western image of them has not

highest proportion of "no" votes in any Soviet republic.

Yet the idea of separatism is dominant. Too many Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians have too much at stake in the established order to grave disruption. Too many children have spent too many years in classrooms studying a synthetic history, learning how hard life was in the "bourgeois times" before the people "joyfully proclaimed" Soviet power and threw off capitalist exploitation. "For all their discontent," conceded a Lithuanian who is no friend of the Soviet system, "most Lithuanians today value first of all stability, well-being and order. After three occupations, war, partisan resistance, deportations on a mass scale and thousands of sacrifices, the Lithuanian people today, for the first time since 1940, live relatively quietly and happily."

Thai Candidate, 2 Aides Killed

PETCHABURI, Thailand, March 20 (AP) — A candidate in the national legislative elections and two of his bodyguards were killed here last night.

Police said that Chong Klai-lung, a Social Action Party candidate, and his bodyguards were ambushed by about 20 gunmen while leaving a political rally.

They said that Mr. Chong was one of the leading candidates from Petchaburi in the National Assembly election April 22.

and political inertia that govern public discourse. A young Estonian woman, whose father was one of a half-million Baltic residents exiled to Siberia after World War II but who escaped and returned home, grew up profoundly anti-Soviet. Her conversation is laced with harsh jokes about Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and unflattering pantomimes of crude, coarse, sloppy Russians. Nevertheless, nothing in the official, fabricated history of Estonia seemed to bother her. And despite her description of the Communist Party as "just a police force," she had little regard for the U.S. political system, which she characterized as "militaristic."

Such uncorrelated attitudes are common in the Soviet Union, too, and they illustrate the danger of seeing anti-Sovietism in the Baltics as a political sentiment. There is, after all, no democratic tradition in the region: during the brief period of independence, open systems in all three states deteriorated into authoritarian government by decree. Though magnified by the political reality of Soviet domination, anti-Moscow sentiment seems rooted primarily in ethnocentrism, which may be manifested in a desire to preserve a minority culture — or in an ugly form of racism. A Riga man told how leaflets distributed in 1977 called for the murder of 60 Russians to mark the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The murders were not carried out, but Russians in the Latvian capital were assaulted on the holiday, he said.

Another source of ethnic tension is economic. Because of a low birthrate and an insufficient labor supply in the Baltics, an influx of

Russian working-class families was necessary to achieve industrialization. The result was a quiet backlash against further industry, ostensibly because of overcrowding and pollution but actually as a guard against further Russian immigration, which boosted the ethnic Russian population in the 1970 census to 8.6 percent in Lithuania, 24.7 percent in Estonia and 29.8 percent in Latvia.

The Soviet Union has exhibited a fair degree of skill in allowing the ethnic cultures to flourish in benign forms while restricting potential threats. In Riga, for example, most theaters give performances in Latvian, but in Lithuania the Roman Catholic Church, a repository of national pride and identity, is carefully scrutinized and inhibited.

Baltic officials generally take the position that their republics are better off economically as part of a

Nazi Fuel Cistern

Discovered in Italy

BOLZANO, Italy, March 20 (UPI) — Authorities have discovered a large underground cistern containing 44,000 gallons of diesel fuel abandoned by the Nazis when they retreated from Italy at the end of World War II, officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the concrete-lined cistern was found under a winery after residents near this northern town noted traces of diesel fuel in streams and alerted authorities. The fuel was being pumped out of the cistern and taken to nearby refineries for processing, the officials said.

Irish Workers Strike Against Tax Inequities

DUBLIN, March 20 (UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of workers seeking income tax reforms shut down industries, transport, stores and other services in Ireland today in a one-day strike.

The workers, who suffer heavy withholding deductions from their salaries, protest that they are paying 86 percent of all direct taxes while farmers and other self-employed persons are not paying a fair share. The workers said that last year farmers paid the equivalent of \$16 million while workers contributed about \$1 billion to the tax coffers.

The strike brought business to a standstill in Dublin and also affected services in Cork and Limerick.

31,000 Fiats Recalled in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI) — More than 31,000 Fiats are being recalled because of a rust problem, and some will be bought back by the company if the damage is not repairable, the Transportation Department announced yesterday.

The cars being recalled are 1970 and 1971 model 850 Spyders with corrosion of underbody areas, such as the suspension and steering systems and the floor pans. In January, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ruled that the rusting was a safety-related defect that could cause accidents.

Administrator Joan Claybrook also said the agency is still investigating rust problems in the 1972 through 1974 model 850 Spyder and the 1970 through 1974 Fiat 124.

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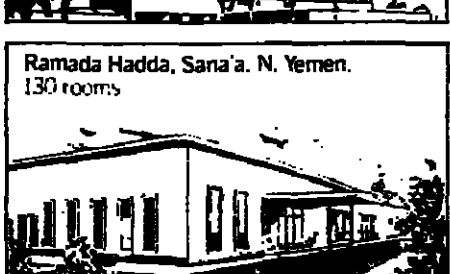
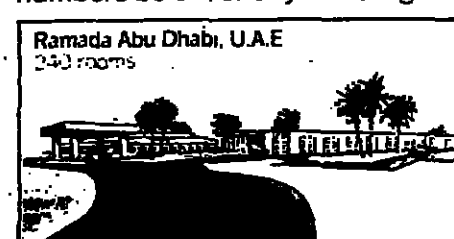
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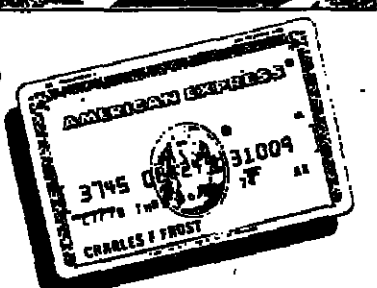
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Selling Peace

It was never possible that, on a single high-profiled visit, Zbigniew Brzezinski could sweep away all of Saudi Arabia's and Jordan's misgivings about an Egyptian-Israeli peace. It was predictable that they would wish to show themselves impervious to a U.S. diplomatic blitz. And Saudi Arabia and Jordan are weak countries which necessarily conduct a policy of caution and indecision: it is not in them to give the United States a flat, quick yes or no.

This is not to say it was a tactical error to send a high official at this time to brief two governments whose cooperation is important to the second — Palestinian — stage of Camp David. But it is wrong to say that Mr. Brzezinski "failed." No one will know for months whether his mission and the countless other consultations and messages that must be part of the selling of peace, help the process along.

In this task, President Carter seems to have accepted the common perception of Mr. Brzezinski as a strategist and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as a negotiator. Mr. Brzezinski, on his trip, apparently emphasized U.S. sensitivity to the region's security concerns, meaning threats from radical Arabs and Russians. Mr. Vance, on television, came down hard on the theme that Camp David offers the only feasible route by which other Arabs can gain satisfaction for the

Palestinians and the return of further territory. The Saudis in particular, even as they seek more U.S. firmness, fret about U.S. constancy. The Jordanians, though without an alternative to U.S. diplomacy, fear reliance on it. But the United States has a couple of good cards in its hand.

What should be expected of the Saudis and the Jordanians? The Saudis, of course, have not only peace but oil on their mind. Whether their fragile internal balance allows them to be reasonably cooperative on either is not certain. Americans can hope, though, that on oil the Saudis will act on supply and price in a manner serving their own interest in a healthy world economy. On diplomacy, if they and the Jordanians cannot yet see their way to being helpful, they should at least keep their counsel while the United States strives to prove it is serious about pressing the Palestinian component of Camp David.

During this period it would be a great mistake for Washington to get "tough," as some Americans seem ready to do. However insecure they may feel, the Saudi and Jordanian royal families are old and, in their way, valuable friends. They are entitled to ask how U.S. policy serves their ends. The United States owes them a patient and honest answer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Technology for Third World

Ever since the Truman administration proposed "technical assistance" to the developing countries — with the celebrated Point Four program — the dream has persisted that scientific knowledge could help poor countries catch up with rich ones. But technology has never been fully put to work on the problems of development. An overdue attempt to improve that performance is now to be made, if Congress permits.

The Carter administration proposes to set up a small institute for Technological Cooperation. It would act as honest broker in training more Third World scientists and in promoting international research on the food, health, population, energy, environmental and natural resource problems of poor countries.

Some of this has been done in the past by the Agency for International Development. Its agricultural research centers around the world can claim much credit for the "miracle" rice and high-yielding wheat strains that have doubled, even quadrupled, output at a fraction of the cost of traditional forms of assistance. But, as Frank Press, the president's science adviser observes, less than 1 percent of the world's investment in nonmilitary research is aimed at meeting the needs of the 1 billion people who live in absolute poverty.

Vast research, for example, is done on temperate zone crops and livestock, but very little on goats, sheep and root crops that can grow productively where soil is poor and water and fertilizer are limited. Without a breakthrough on this problem, warns the National Academy of Sciences, there will be serious food shortages by the year 2000.

Other problems cry for attention. Tubercu-

losis vaccine is 80 percent effective in Britain but ineffective in India; not enough has been done to find out why and to look for a substitute. Measles kills 1.5 million children in the poor countries every year because the vaccine that has virtually eliminated fatalities in the advanced nations requires more refrigeration facilities than are available in hot countries. Not enough is being done on the parasitic diseases that continue to afflict millions.

The developing countries tend to think of technology transfers as the kind that advance industrialization. They have tried to write a "code of conduct" to gain easier access to patents and other information held by multinational companies, even as they resist measures that would encourage the private investment and joint ventures that bring such know-how.

The proposed Institute for Technological Cooperation cannot solve this complex problem. But it could help mobilize other scientific resources. The research of governmental agencies, like the Bureau of Standards, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Agriculture and Energy Departments could be expanded into areas useful to the poor countries. University, foundation and other nonprofit laboratory research could also be aimed in that direction, and existing technology could be adapted for development.

In a tight-budget year that finds the United States reluctant to increase foreign aid, the institute represents an opportunity to improve the quality of U.S. developmental aid at small cost: only \$25 million in new money is asked for the first year. Even if that sum later grows somewhat, the dividends could be high.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Jewels in Grenada

Corps d'etat are unusual in the English-speaking Caribbean, where a tradition of constitutionalism is one of the more positive legacies of British colonial rule. But Sir Eric Gairy, who was ousted as prime minister of Grenada last week, was himself an unusual figure, little resembling the leaders of the other Anglophone islands.

Known abroad mainly for wanting the United Nations to investigate unidentified flying objects, Gairy was known at home mostly for his authoritarian practices and as an admirer of Chile's Pinochet regime. Under his rule, Grenada's economy flourished and political life was marked by violence. He was known as "The Boss." He personally ran several cabinet departments. And he buttressed his power with a political police force called the "Mongoose Gang."

The Gairy regime was toppled in a coup organized by the "New Jewel Movement," a leftist opposition party. Maurice Bishop, the

movement's leader, seems politically more in tune with the leaders of the other English-speaking states in the area. One of the new government's first actions suggests economic realism. Recognizing the importance of tourism to Grenada's economy, it quickly sought to reassure Americans in Grenada that they have nothing to fear from the change in regime.

The new leaders want Gairy extradited from the United States, where he took refuge. Their desire for retribution is understandable. Members of the New Jewel Movement suffered under the Gairy government — Bishop's own father was killed during an anti-Gairy demonstration. But if Grenada is to emerge from its present difficulties, the new government will need to devote its energies to political reconciliation and economic reconstruction. Only then might Grenada become a new jewel of the Caribbean.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Tribune commented in an editorial: "In war, if the law is silent the novelist is not, and Tolstoy says in effect that he doesn't care a pinch of snuff for Russia or Japan as such, but loves the people of both, and pities them as driven helplessly and unwillingly to their common destruction by those who have no rightful authority over them whatever. That sentimental and humane position is always ignored when nations have conflicting interests, but the millennium is coming and there is no telling what may happen then."

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1929

PARIS — Marshal Ferdinand Foch died at 5:45 yesterday afternoon. Prime Minister Poincaré was informed of the nation's loss by telephone, at the Chamber of Deputies. He announced the death and the Chamber immediately adjourned, in mourning. It was 15 years ago that Foch led, with Joffre and Gallieni, the victory on the Marne. In 1918, Foch assumed the unified command of the British, French and U.S. armies. In this capacity, he was perhaps more responsible than any other one man for the Allied victory in the Great War. Foch's last words were reported to be: "Allons-y!"



Are U.S. Banks Making Foreign Policy?

By Jack Zwick and Richard K. Goeltz

NEW YORK — Zaire defaults on its international obligations. Turkey refuses to accept IMF demands for domestic austerity. Poland agrees to permit Western banks to monitor economic policies in return for a new foreign loan. These events of the last two months are related: They all derive from extensive external borrowing by countries in response to balance of payments deficits. By providing a major portion of these funds, the commercial banks of the United States have become intimately involved in the affairs of the borrowing nations, with implications that extend far beyond the profitability and strength of the commercial banking system to serious foreign policy matters.

When many of the loans are not repaid as scheduled, these credits, granted on commercial terms, will be recognized for what they are — disguised aid to the recipient countries. It will then be clear that foreign policy decisions have been made by private institutions, and that the U.S. government's own initiative, role and flexibility have been diminished.

Oil Prices

Over the past five years, instead of making internal adjustments, many nations have borrowed enormous sums to finance the balance of payments deficits caused by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' continuing escalation of oil prices and to maintain development programs and domestic consumption. By one estimate, amortization payments have risen from \$4 billion in 1976 to \$16 billion last year. Some nations are already having trouble with current debt burdens, and given forecasts of sluggish economic activity, growing protectionism and intense competition in export markets, the international outlook offers little hope of relief.

The current position of any prospects for country borrowers differ significantly from the historical pattern when nations drew upon foreign capital to accelerate economic development and eventually moved from debtor to creditor status. Today, instead of a few isolated borrowers with high potential, there are numerous deficit countries whose levels of external debt are likely to grow while their prospects for repayment decline. As long as the Arabian Peninsula nations generate surpluses of some \$20 billion annually, the problem will persist.

A large portion of the country loans has been extended by commercial banks. Indeed, the ingenuity of bankers and their willingness to act as financial intermediaries in recycling the Arab oil surplus dollars enabled the world economy to function smoothly and averted an international financial crisis after 1973. Yet this lending has ramifications that supersede economics and raise fundamental questions of policy.

Intolerable

When debtor nations find amortization schedules have become intolerable, lenders will be confronted with the contention that they must lobby for favorable conditions for borrowers. The banks in turn will implore the government to redefine commercial relationships with the borrowing countries — for example, by permitting expanded access for exports to the United States market — or to make grants-in-aid to liquidate the international debts. Such petitions will have to be taken seriously to protect the liquidity and solvency of the banking system.

Thus the decisions by United States banks as to which nations receive loans increasingly take on the character of foreign aid decisions. For borrowers will not be able to service their debt unless the amortization payments are linked to their exports or, when in imminent default, the debt is restructured on clearly concessionary terms.

The lender's leverage against the borrowers will decline. Eventually, the private bankers will have to turn for assistance to their central bankers or, conceivably, to some supranational financial intermediary. Private bankers cannot be expected to stand alone without official support for two reasons. First, they are ill-equipped to provide as-

sistance in resolving a nation's political, social and economic problems. Second, although a lender has the opportunity — accepted in law, equity and public opinion — to act when a corporate borrower violates the covenants of a loan agreement, would sovereign countries tolerate active intervention in their domestic and external affairs?

If countries resent IMF directions and demands, how much more vitriolic will the opposition be when the commercial banks, the archetypal capitalist institutions, try to impose discipline? Monitoring economic data, policies and performance is hardly synonymous with enforcing change.

These commercial transactions to finance balance of payments deficits are having clear and inevitable foreign policy consequences. Private banks are effectively making U.S. foreign economic policy without public debate or oversight by elected representatives. Though not part of the contract terms, these private loan agreements require a virtual guarantee of the borrowers' favorable access to markets for their exports so they can earn foreign exchange. In a parody of 19th-century British colonialism, the United States would become a captive market for products as it became the victim of the foundering debtors.

U.S. banks must remain private

institutions, able to pursue lending opportunities of their choice. Yet the banks may have to re-examine their criticism of efforts by U.S. regulators to evaluate countries with respect to creditworthiness. There has been fear that the regulators may disrupt the orderly flow of capital from lenders to borrowers or interfere with the rational disposition of foreign policy initiatives if they criticize individual country borrowers and thereby reduce lending by U.S. banks.

Supreme Irony

The supreme irony is that while government bodies are passive, foreign policy involvement is proceeding. The issues may be too important to leave to the regulators, but no one else in official circles can determine either the economic or diplomatic implications of this lending. Government agencies must establish new criteria for criticizing the nonperforming international loans and for restricting systemwide concentrations. This step must be taken to preserve not only the financial integrity of the banking system but also the discretion of the government in the formulation of foreign policy.

At the same time, the United States should promote actively an enlarged role for supranational agencies. The IMF, for example, re-

quires additional capital and full support by senior government officials to realize its full potential as the lender of last resort for countries and the provider of balance of payments financing. Already, commercial banks seek assurances from time to time that country borrowers are following IMF guidelines as a precondition for additional loans. This trend should be encouraged.

While responsibility is being abdicated by official parties, country lending by commercial banks continues and the oil exporters raise prices. A number of developed nations already have written off official loans to the poorest countries. What will happen when similar steps must be taken with monies lent by commercial banks? How will Congress respond to a request for an unanticipated multibillion dollar foreign aid grant? How will labor leaders react to a proposal to permit increased imports, thereby providing the country borrowers with foreign exchange for debt service but jeopardizing jobs for U.S. workers?

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Electoral College: New Debate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The question of abolishing the electoral college and choosing the president by direct, national vote of the people is, once again, before the Senate. Nine years ago, the House approved such an amendment to the Constitution, but the proposal fell victim to a Senate filibuster. Now, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., its leading proponent, is trying again.

As the debate begins, Aaron Wildavsky, the distinguished University of California political scientist, has weighed in with a powerful, sophisticated argument against the Bayh amendment. It appears in the new issue of Commonsense, an intellectual journal that is published occasionally under the unlikely sponsorship of the Republican National Committee.

Wildavsky quite rightly brushes aside the futile disputes about whether the Bayh amendment would increase or decrease the power of large or small states, urban or rural interests, or minorities of various kinds. As one who has sat through those disputes for years, I can testify they are no-win arguments.

Quite rightly, he points out that the occasional "faithless elector" problem can be solved by a simple change requiring the electors to vote for the candidates to whom they are pledged.

While he may minimize the importance of the Bayh amendment's insurance that the winner of the popular vote is the winner of the election, he is right in pointing out that the potential danger of the electoral college making a winner of a loser has not actually occurred in this century and should not, by itself, be considered a fatal weakness in what is arguably an otherwise workable system.

Finally, Wildavsky is right in asserting that the Bayh amendment should be judged on its probable consequences for the presidency itself and for the political-governmental system of which it is a critical part.

His argument is that the direct-election method would enhance the power of the mass media and other upper-class elites, kill the two-party system, further fragment our politics, and ultimately contribute to presidential irresponsibility.

If he is right, the amendment should certainly be rejected. But I do not think he makes his case. I say that as one who shares his belief that the changes that have occurred in the presidential selection system the past 20 years have been detrimental to the health of the presidency and the political system. But the point Wildavsky minimizes, I fear, is that those changes have occurred despite the supposed stabilizing effect of the electoral

college system. They have occurred because of a revolution in the presidential nominating system — namely, the proliferation of state presidential primaries. Those changes have had exactly the effect he decries: weakening the parties, expanding the influence of media and upper-class elites, isolating the presidency from Congress and the party system, and atomizing our politics.

Since all that has occurred while the electoral college system has been in effect, it seems pretty clear that it is not the electoral college system that protects the health of the presidency, the parties, or our politics.

Those who share Wildavsky's concern would be well-advised to try to roll back some of the "reforms" of recent years, particularly the spread of presidential primaries and the subordination of the nominating conventions to the demands of the television networks.

A crucial part of Wildavsky's argument is the assertion that direct election of the president would lead to legislation for a national presidential primary and also encourage multiple independent presidential candidacies. It seems to me highly improbable that it would have both

results simultaneously, and relatively unlikely that either would occur.

If the parties themselves can summon the will to choke off the growth of presidential primaries — as they have the power to do under their own rules, without any need for legislation or constitutional change — then direct election of the president could help them regain their proper place in the sun.

The best "plus" for the parties lies in the fact that, in the end, only one mayor can be elected in a city, only one congressman in a district, and only one governor in a state. By making it clear that the presidency is a national office, the direct-election system can help force national coalition-building within each of the two major parties — which is exactly what Wildavsky wants and what the country and our politics desperately need.

In short, it seems to me the professor has built an admirable case, but he has the wrong defendant in the dock. The Bayh amendment is clearly not guilty of causing the changes that have weakened the presidency, the parties and the political system, and it just might be part of the remedy for those weaknesses.

Letters

Indian Satellites

The article on "comsats" (I.H.T. Feb. 10) is inaccurate. No mention whatever is made of the fact that Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, an international facility, became operational in India as early as 1963.

The first Indian satellite was launched as early as 1975, though from the Soviet Union, and the second, with 85-percent indigenous technology, last year. The third is scheduled to go up next year. Launching of a totally native satellite from Indian soil is expected to take sometime during this year.

Are we to assume that it is your policy to propagate the image of India as a poor, backward, starving, disease-ridden nation not fit to be talked of? Perhaps the West can only envision the world as a series of pawns to be manipulated by "superpowers."

Paris. M.K. AGARWAL.

U.S. and Mideast

Political objections to new military guarantees in the Middle East are mounting in U.S. Congress. NATO nations are reluctant to take any collective action or risks for any Mideast nation. Partisan squabbles invariably weaken any administration's foreign policy tactics or strategies.

The question is not whether Carter's political opponents or allies are to decide to support or oppose him in his Mideast policy. It is, rather, whether Congress is ready and willing to adopt a consistent, clear and coherent Mideast policy based on objective international geopolitical strategy and the safeguard of the U.S. vital interests in the area.

C.F. VETERIAN.
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Moscow Lobbies

U.S. Allies

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BUSSELS — Hints of extra-Union's intensified lobbying against the United States in Western Europe, particularly in the receptive left wing of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic party — a development spreading alarm among the realists within the North Atlantic Alliance.

Claiming that under President Carter the United States is no longer a dependable ally, and that strategic nuclear superiority is shifting toward Moscow, the Soviets are making progress toward their basic political goal. That goal is to weaken U.S. influence over its European allies and gradually isolate them from the Washington-Moscow struggle. That would free the Russians to deal with the dreaded masses of China at their back door, without worry about the European front door.

Indications of the Soviet game are not hard to find. Schmidt's government — particularly its active, neutralist left wing — very recently received this three-point message from highly placed Soviet diplomats: Carter has become too weak to win Senate approval for SALT-2; it is time now for Moscow and Bonn to work out a central European "disarmament" scheme, obviously wholly apart from SALT; and Moscow will help take care of Bonn's requirements for oil when, as seems certain, the West's energy supplies become unbearably tight.

How the Russians mean to pay off on the oil bait was ambiguous. It points to a Soviet belief that the Gulf oil — most particularly Iranian oil, now under control of the new, anti-U.S. revolutionary regime — will soon become available to Moscow in mega-barrels.

The seeming paradox of this Soviet effort with Schmidt's West Germany is that it is gaining political headway at the very time Schmidt is beefing up his contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a conspicuous success story of President Carter's foreign policy. The paradox is explained by other political factors. These include Carter's inexcusable treatment of Schmidt in the neutron warhead affair and the pervasive European belief that, in the larger U.S.-Soviet struggle, Carter's policy is solidly based on indecision and vacillation.

Late last year, for example, the Europeans were treated to mind-boggling advice from Washington on the matter of selling defensive arms to China. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, while claiming that Carter did not wish to influence the decision, made unmistakably clear to the British that Carter opposed the sales. At almost the same time, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski strongly promoted the sale to Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Private talks between Schmidt and the Russians now look toward major decisions in Bonn that are opposed by Washington. Schmidt has privately told the Kremlin that Bonn is not going to deploy any nuclear ballistic weapons capable of striking Soviet territory. That undercuts a U.S. plan for a beefed-up Pershing missile, the Pershing II-X, with an extended range of 1,800 miles.

Far more significant in terms of U.S. global strategy is the pressure that the continental powers, mainly West Germany and France, are exerting on Carter not to depart a millimeter from the policy of U.S.-Soviet détente. British sources privately say that at the Gaudeloupe summit, Carter and Callaghan invoked Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian President Ceausescu — peerless Soviet watchers — in pressing for a "firm" Western stance against Soviet penetration of Africa and South Asia. But Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing warned of danger to Europe from offending Moscow.

Schmidt told Carter at Gaudeloupe that when he played the "Chinese card" he should do it with circumspection because of Soviet fear of "encirclement." That explains the extraordinary public praise that Schmidt — a tough, hard-headed politician who knows the score — bestowed on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev 10 days ago for his "restraint" in the face of China's incursion into Soviet-allied Vietnam.

When a tough, hard-headed politician who knows the score praises Brezhnev — in the face of southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Vietnam and anti-U.S. propaganda in Iran — it should be cause for concern in Carter's Washington. It shows how much the world has changed in a mere speck of time, how sharper the claw of the Russian bear has become, and at what cost to the United States.

الطبعة 1520



The descent of Rudolf Hess in "Death, Destruction and Detroit."

Theater in Berlin

Wilson's Manic 'Love Story'

By Thomas Quinn Currier

BERLIN, March 20 (IHT) — Bob Wilson's "Death, Destruction and Detroit" at the Berlin Schaubuehne is a production of staggering size, length and concept that often lifts the scenic art into the beclouded realm of a mystic rite.

It defies exact classification, but in its approach and execution it is related to such other Wilson exercises as "Deafman's Glance" and "Einstein on the Beach" and will not surprise those who have experienced them.

A play with music in 2 acts, "Love Story in 16 scenes," reads the poster. The majority of the players are members of the Peter Stein ensemble — remembered admirably abroad from their tour in Gorki's

"Summer Folk" — and it is enacted in German, consuming five hours in its course. Its theme is open to multiple interpretation — or perhaps to none at all. A thing of elusive moods and sometimes of thunderous beauty, the key to its mysticism remains in the beholder's imagination.

The Wilson works have been described as pantomimes or ballets without program notes as to their contents. However, on this occasion Wilson has confided that he was inspired by catching sight of a photo of Rudolf Hess, the high Nazi who flew to England in 1941, apparently carrying a peace proposal, before the United States entered the war. The photo that Wilson came upon was one of Hess, now in his 80s and serving a life

sentence, raking leaves in the prison garden. "Death, Destruction and Detroit" opens with a quartet of old men with canes, several times, once as his aircraft descends near a bubbling volcano as voices utter, "Heil, hell, holle, heil," another as he descends by parachute amid a group of judges with neon rods.

There are other obvious references to World War II. Amid the smartly clad London crowds a band of peasant women, their backs bent under burdens, trudge the boards, suggestive of the uprooted millions. The shattering sounds of bombardments and air raids rent the air but the scenario elsewhere roams far from mechanized destruction. In one tableau cowboys and Indians fight on the cactus-plains and in another, of prehistoric times, a gigantic dinosaur, gnashing its fangs and singing a lewd ragtime ditty, threatens a smaller, horned monster of the pre-meval slime.

There is an interminable royal ball with footmen in extended coats that take on cask-like contours whirling dizzily among the dancers. The costumes are frequently fantastic. The heroine at one point comes in an illuminated frock that might be of frosted Venetian glass. She and her beau are mounted on blocks of transparent celluloid. Inanimate objects take on sinister life as in a nightmare. Certain Wilsonisms recur as though emphatically underlined: the fat man in a white suit flagging a ride on the highway, the line of corridor doors opening to throw shafts of light across the dark stage, the bucolic interlude with chirping crickets, the changing skies, the desolation of night.

That Wilson is a knowledgeable and imaginative metteur-en-scene is scarcely news. The fact is evident in each of the 16 scenes here. His cumulative method operates slowly but surely, casting a hypnotic spell over the spectator. Some of his atmospheric lighting and detail may recall Stanislawski naturalism and that with which Belasco embellished often trifling scripts, but Wilson has resurrected these half-forgotten means to striking stage purpose and blended them with many startling innovations of his own to attain a production of imposing grandeur.

He is well served by the Stein company, players of extraordinary discipline and skill, especially by Sabine Anders, Anna Seepier and Otto Sander. Three recruits who join them are outstanding: Jutta Sievert, a former cabaret artist, impressive as both downtrodden refugee and imperious duchess; Philippe Chemin, of French television, who studied his role phonetically and plays it with forceful results; and Bjorn Heideg, a child performer, who, now listening to nursery fables and now as a uniformed princeling, is a touching figure throughout.

Berlin at the moment has 14 theaters, all open and all packed nightly. The Schiller Theater, the state playhouse, has in its repertory "The Miser," "The Cherry Orchard," "Lysistrata" and "Antigone" in the Hoelderlin version. Its second house, the Hebbel, offers two Carl Sternheim satires of pre-1914 Germany, "Die Hosen" and "1913," Hauptmann's "Biberkopf," and, from London, Alan Ayckbourn's "Norman Conquests" cycle.

The Broadway musical, "Cabaret" (at the Theater des Westens), based on Christopher Isherwood's stories of Berlin on the eve of the Nazi takeover, is a smash hit with Horst Buchholz, with singular versatility, donning clown-mask maquillage, to enact the night-club comper who serves as commentator and guiding spirit. His is a lively and highly amusing performance and Manfred Lichtenfeld scores as the Jewish fruit merchant whose marriage is smashed by the coming of Hitler. Jutta Boll is the reckless Sally Bowles, a Berlin favorite, she takes the acting assignment in her stride, but she is in need of additional microphones to blast out the famous songs in the Liza Minnelli manner.

Foreign plays are no longer in the majority, though the French comedy, "Acapulco, Madame," the vintage French farce, "Le Controleur des Wagons-Lits" and "The Glass Menagerie" hold the boards. German audiences now have a set of new German dramatists, among them Botho Strauss — whose "Grass und Klein" is soon to be seen in Paris — and Peter Handke.

Radishes Do Come in Pods — and Can Be Cooked

PARIS — Radishes, Georges Gibault tells us in his "Histoire des Legumes," "are nothing more than appetite-provoking condiments," and Alexandre Dumas starts his entry on this vegetable in his "Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine" thus: "The radish offers us more than 10 different varieties, and it is unnecessary to say that they are only eaten raw." Unnecessary — and untrue. There are more radishes in heaven and earth, Alexander, than are dreamt of in your philosophy — or in mine, for that matter. When I came upon a recipe for pickling radish pods in Mrs. J. Chadwick's "Home Cookery" (New York, 1852), I wondered what vegetable could be meant by "radish pods." Not radishes, certainly. Radishes don't have pods. I knew that because I had grown them myself.

Well, radishes do have pods, which look very much like those of peas or beans. I had never seen them, because they do not appear until after the radish has passed the pink of perfection, and mine had always been pulled up before they got around even to thinking about pods. Perhaps more than any other vegetable, radishes have to be harvested young, as soon as they become edible. An old radish is a worthless radish — woody, usually wormy, and frequently hollow in the center.

Radishes, Dumas to the contrary, are cooked. And while he was right about there being more — many more — than 10 varieties, he was perhaps not quite right in the way that he understood it. All the radishes that are important in the human diet belong to a single species, *Raphanus sativus*, though you would not think it to look at them. From the gastronomic point of view, we might divide them into four groups: radishes raised primarily for their roots (including the familiar kind we eat as appetizers); radishes raised for their pods; radishes raised for their leaves; and radishes raised for their seeds — or more precisely, for the oil which can be pressed from them.

The Search for Roots

The radish is believed to have been under cultivation in Europe as early as Neolithic times; but its origin is uncertain, for it is so old that the original wild ancestor of *Raphanus sativus* has disappeared. Some botan-

ists suggest that *Raphanus raphanistrum*, a wild radish that is a troublesome weed in the Mediterranean area, is the one that *Raphanus sativus* came from. Others think not and propose instead *Raphanus maritimus*, the Spanish radish, a belittling name, for its range runs all the way from the Iberian peninsula to the Caucasus. But both of these species are native to Europe, and the majority opinion holds that the radish probably originated in the Far East, specifically in China. It is still China (with Japan) that makes the greatest use of the radish as a full-fledged food, not simply as an appetizer; the oldest documentary reference to the radish known to me comes from China, in the "Rhya" of 1100 B.C.

It is possible that in ancient Egypt the first cultivated radishes were those grown for radish-seed oil. Egypt used them before it acquired the olive. Presumably there were more substantial eating radishes too, if we believe Herodotus, who tells us that he saw in Egypt an inscription honoring radishes, onions and leeks as the foods that supplied the necessary strength to the workers who built the pyramids. This seems to overestimate the muscle-building merits of the radish, a vegetable dear to weight-watchers because it offers almost no nourishment, its contributions to the human diet being Vitamin B, iron and sulfur (the last accounts for its sharp peppery taste

and also for the fact that it is not always easy to digest and should therefore be chewed thoroughly).

Oil Bodom

Radish-seed oil was still so important in Pliny's time that he complained of farmers who stopped growing grain in order to sow radishes because they produced great quantities of profitable, highly priced oil. In China, a special variety of *Raphanus sativus* is cultivated today for its seeds and their oil. The very pungent seeds of the "wild radish," *Raphanus raphanistrum* (also known as wild mustard, jointed charlock or runch), are used as a substitute for mustard seeds. India uses a good deal of radish-seed oil, but from varieties developed primarily not for their seeds, but for their leaves.

The radish most often raised for its pods, especially in India (where the leaves are eaten, too), is *Raphanus sativus* var. *caudatus*, the rat-tailed radish (or snake radish in French), so-called because the long root does not swell into edibility; all the plant's vigor goes into the pods, frequently twisted, which reach a length of 8 to 12 inches. They are eaten raw, like the common swollen radish root, and taste about the same. They are also pickled, as Mrs. J. Chadwick knew.

The radishes raised for their roots include our own familiar radish ("gay and playful," according to William Wallace Irwin), which

is simply *Raphanus sativus* with no modifying varietal name — small, usually red or red-and-white, and which may be a sphere, an oblong or a cone. Today it is usually confined to before-meal munching or, sliced, to add spiciness to salads. It covered a little more ground in earlier times. Not so long ago it was served as a salad on its own, with vinaigrette sauce, in some French provinces; or it was cooked, in any fashion suitable for turnips.

Winter Wonder

It is a little strange that this radish has remained almost alone among root radishes in the West, for another group, intrinsically more interesting as food, seems to have been present in south Europe during antiquity, and in north Europe into the Renaissance period; but its members now are eaten chiefly in the Far East. This is the family of winter radishes, which are slower in growing and keep correspondingly longer, well into the winter, for their flesh is solid and firm, and does not, like that of our common radishes, become spongy and tasteless if not eaten within a few days of being pulled up, nor does it become hollow.

The Greeks thought more highly of the radish than Pliny, who, apart from its usefulness in producing oil, called it "a vulgar article of the diet," and pointed out that radishes "have a remarkable power of causing flatulence and eructation." Cowper, nevertheless, was not far off when he described "a Roman meal . . . a radish and an egg" except that the egg was a trifle much if he was speaking of breakfast, as should have been the case. "Bread and a relish" was the usual opening of the Roman day, and the relish was often a radish.

I have no idea why Oaxaca, Mexico, celebrates a Night of the Radishes each Dec. 23 by carving giant radishes into fantastic figures of animals and people.

According to the serious authority of one of the world's most scholarly works, the great Liddell and Scott Greek-English dictionary, adultery was punished in ancient Greece by thrusting a radish up the rectum of the offender. The species used is not identified.

1979 Waverley Root

On the Arts Agenda

Under the direction of Janine Charrat, newly appointed as its dance adviser, the Pompidou Center in Paris will present a series of dance workshops and demonstrations from March 29 to April 22. From March 29 to April 3, Maguy Marin, Peter Goss and Ella Jarozewska and their companies will give choreographic workshops and demonstrate recent works; from April 4 to 10, principal dancers of the Paris Opera ballet will give ballet excerpts under the direction of Gilbert Mayer, and from April 12 to 22, Murray Louis and his troupe will give workshops and public rehearsals.

Wilfride Piolet and Jean Guizerix of the

Paris Opera ballet will appear both as dancers and choreographers in a program at the Espace Pierre Cardin in Paris April 4-12. One new ballet, "Distances," with music by Jean-Claude Risset, is on the program, which will be completed by other works new to Paris, with music by Beethoven, Barok and Schoenberg.

Two exhibitions devoted to the work of David Levine are scheduled in Paris. His caricatures will be shown from April 5 to May 5 at the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon), while the Galerie Claude Bernard (7 Rue des Beaux-Arts) will show his watercolors from April 3 to mid-May.

Lifestyles

Selling Off Heirlooms To the Manor Borne

By Susan Heller Anderson

HORNINGSHAM, England (IHT) — The sixth Marquess of Bath, a tweedy housewife from nearby Steeple Ashton and a minor civil servant from Bristol waited patiently in the opulent great hall at Longleat House, Lord Bath's immense Elizabethan stately home here. They had one common purpose — the exploitation of their inherited possessions to maintain a disappearing way of life.

They were among the 4,000 persons who came to this magnificent Wiltshire estate near Bath with an astounding variety of items — treasures, heirlooms and just plain junk — for inspection by experts from Sotheby Parke Bernet. Last week for four rainy and sometimes snowy days a constant stream of persons ranging from the landed gentry to modest farmers brought hulking cartons, suitcases and plastic bags to the Annual Discovery Event, as the days are called.

"Country life has become an utter luxury," sighed Lord Bath, who once brought along a curious black teapot that has been in his illustrious family for several generations and turned out to be worthless. Considered an eccentric maverick, he shocked his peers in 1949 when he became the first aristocrat to open his home to the public. "Taxation is so high," he explained, Longleat House, completed in 1580, costs nearly \$600,000 a year just to maintain.

Reluctant Sellers

His neighbors are also in the same boat, albeit on a different scale. "I'd rather have the money," said an elderly lady, handing over a Victorian bar pin set with sapphires and valued at \$700 to \$900. Like most people she refused to give her name. "Sellers are either embarrassed to be hard up or they don't want their relatives to know," observed Sue Bond, a Sotheby's spokesman.

The expert advice is free and items may be left for eventual sale by Sotheby's, or taken away, as the owner prefers. The auction firm regularly holds discovery events in Britain and in the United States as a means of obtaining goods for sale and as a public service. "Most people think they have silver when it's just electroplate," said Philip Gibson, a silver expert. "But one lady had an 1860 silver ewer valued between \$800 and \$1,200. She thought it was worth pennies. She might have tossed it away."

Another astonished woman brought an art nouveau lamp by Raoul Larche, worth \$20,000 according to David Battie, the head of Sotheby's Belgrave salerooms and the organizer of the Longleat event. "We get a complete cross-section of people from road sweepers to aristocrats," he declared. "Of course it's more fun to do something for a pensioner who has an \$80 object than a rich person with something at 10 times as much."

Checking Out the Values

In the great hall with its hammer-beam ceiling, elaborate family crests, extravagant hunting scenes and a dozen or so antlers from the now extinct Irish elk, Penelope Ashton-Parrott from nearby Maiden Bradley guarded a worn Bible while waiting her turn in the book queue. "So many of us around here have old things at home and we don't know what they're worth," she noted. Daphne Mulholland balanced a sheaf of yellowing letters and an intriguingly shaped long box with rounded protuberances at either end. The box held an official document dated 1665 from Guernsey, and the papers included diaries of the Indian mutiny kept by her husband's great-uncle. "I don't want to sell them," Mrs. Mulholland said, but just to know what they're worth.

Lord Bath himself has been selling books to meet Longleat's expenses. His mammoth Italianate showplace boasts one of the world's finest private libraries, with 35,000 finely bound volumes and 25,000 manuscripts, so he probably won't miss them, but he obviously loathed having to do it. "I've done nothing but work for the house. Next year it will be 400 years old," he said with pride. It holds several paintings by such artists as Titian, Sargent, and Graham Sutherland, who painted Lord Bath in 1971 in the same flowing scarlet polka-dotted tie that he sported last week.

Churchilliana and Hitleriana

The house is resplendent with old tapestries, embossed leather and gilt wall coverings, French and English antique furniture and the possessions of family life handed down for 400 years. "I'm not collecting anything — I'm just trying to hang on to the lot of it," Lord Bath stated. Nevertheless he claims one of the largest private collections of Churchilliana and tucked away in a wing of this collection, is a smaller one with more than 50 watercolors by Adolf Hitler, first editions of "Mein Kampf" and other documents and memorabilia of the Fuehrer. "I'd never sell any of this," Lord Bath stated emphatically.

Downstairs in the great hall would-be sellers of similar curiosities continued to pour in. A local woman brought 15 German and French dolls from her collection and they were estimated at \$10,000. Roger Gibson brought a Persian gold and silver 19th-century Persian shield and helmet with the original mail. "Bought in a junkshop," he muttered, incredulous.

Most of this has only sentimental value, speculated Geraldine Andrews, eyeing a nickel-plated wind-up goose plopping golden eggs onto a table. There was a turn-of-the-century stereoscopic viewer, complete with glass slides, and a painting depicting the death of the Duke of Richelieu in which all the figures had monkey's faces.

There were two major disappointments. No one claimed to have found anything in the attic. "And I've not had a single fake Stradivarius," complained Graham Wells, the musical instruments expert.



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Common Fund Set To Stabilize Prices

By Jonathan Rollow

GENEVA, March 20 (WP) — Negotiators from more than 100 nations agreed early this morning on the basic elements of a common fund to stabilize world commodity prices, but an interim committee will have to resolve one outstanding issue — U.S. disapproval of the allocation of voting shares.

The other industrial countries agreed to give developing countries control of 47 percent of the fund's votes, with the rest allocated to themselves and East European nations, but the United States fears such a superiority could become a

Irrelevant Numbers

The numbers are virtually irrelevant, however, since the package also provides that major financial decisions by the fund require a 75-percent majority of total votes cast.

Aside from the voting controversy, negotiators agreed that the fund will be launched with \$400 million contributed by governments and that the fund will provide \$370 million to finance other measures. The common fund will facilitate the buying of buffer stocks needed in commodity price stabilization.

Negotiators from all sides had agreed on that basic idea from the start, but for over a year, industrial nations argued that the fund should be based on individual commodity arrangements. The developing countries maintained that it should rely on direct government contributions.

The compromise tilts toward the developing countries. Although part of the common fund would be made up of pooled contributions from individual commodity arrangements, \$400 million will be direct government contributions.

Second Window

The more significant feature will be the fund's so-called "second window," which will help poor countries boost commodity exports by aiding research and development. Today's agreement calls for \$370 million for this, the bulk of it coming from voluntary contributions from industrial nations.

Without such a "second window," the common fund would have been of little value to many countries since out of the 18 commodities to be covered by the common fund, only six to eight will benefit from the fund's stocking arrangements for economic or storage reasons.

Although supporting the concept, the United States will not immediately contribute to the "second window" because of pressing obligations to other financial institutions which engage in similar development projects.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allied Stores		1978	1979
4th Quarter			
Revenue	728.00	657.40	
Profits	51.18	47.92	
Per share	2.52	2.43	
Year End			
Revenue	2,080.00	1,910.00	
Profits	82.34	73.75	
Per share	4.08	3.78	

General Mills		1978	1979
4th Quarter			
Revenue	846.90	743.90	
Profits	22.70	25.40	
Per share	0.45	0.51	
Year End			
Revenue	2,850.00	2,440.00	
Profits	116.70	106.80	
Per share	2.32	2.14	

Pillsbury		1978	1979
4th Quarter			
Revenue	478.60	404.90	
Profits	15.45	14.21	
Per share	0.88	0.81	
Year End			
Revenue	1,450.00	1,230.00	
Profits	61.48	55.68	
Per share	3.51	3.17	

Walter (Jim)		1978	1979
4th Quarter			
Revenue	422.50	371.60	
Profits	15.67	10.14	
Per share	0.90	0.58	
Year End			
Revenue	894.40	771.70	
Profits	42.92	34.72	
Per share	2.47	1.99	

France		1978	1979
Year			
Revenue	120.00	142.00	
Profits	120.00	142.00	
Per share	120.00	142.00	

Netherlands		1978	1979
Year			
Revenue	2,900.00	3,100.00	
Profits	108.30	111.10	
Per share	108.30	111.10	

W. Germany		1978	1979
Year			
Revenue	173.00	159.00	
Profits	173.00	159.00	
Per share	173.00	159.00	



Milton Friedman



Henry Kaufman

Economists View Outlook In U.S. With Anxiety

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters) — Economist Milton Friedman warned today that the United States is likely to combine monetary expansion in 1980 with foreign-exchange and wage-price controls. He told an investment conference here this would be the most probable resolution of the policy dilemma which the administration would face in the 1980 presidential election year.

He said the dilemma would arise from the need to assuage political pressures to revive the economy after the expected recession in 1979 and the administration's new-found concern with the dollar exchange rate. Therefore, he argued, the administration would inflate money supply to boost the economy, but introduce foreign-exchange and wage-price controls to offset the inflationary effect of domestic monetary expansion.

Prof. Friedman said such a policy would inevitably lead to strong inflationary pressure in 1981, but by then the election would be over. His own hope would be for a middle ground policy in which the Federal Reserve eased its current monetary stance. But such action, he said, must be taken in the next month or so. He said U.S. monetary expansion had slowed to around 3 1/2 percent annually since last October from 10 percent previously and his own policy would look to a growth of perhaps 7 percent.

He said the United States is heading towards a recession this year, and this would become evident in the next few months as the slowdown in monetary growth was reflected in a decline in output. Inflation would continue to rise this year and would peak, possibly at around 12 percent, in the final quarter. Interest rates would peak in the same quarter.

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI) — There are striking differences between the present economic situation and previous business cycles, the most glaring of which is the attitude of the consumer toward inflation, according to Henry Kaufman, general partner of Salomon Brothers.

In a memo to portfolio managers comparing the present economic climate with the previous five cycles, Mr. Kaufman found "the most glaring difference" is the attitude of consumers. "We have cast off the moorings that held us steady last when inflation struck in the past," he said.

"Increasingly, the individual consumer is casting his lot with inflation," he pointed to the "massive acquisition of consumer goods, houses, exotic inflation hedges and the sharp slowing of savings." In the past, he noted, "when inflation picked up, the consumer became cautious and thus contributed to a return to stability."

He said business was "also moving away from these moorings that kept us in the past from drifting into extreme excesses," noting that:

- Rising interest rates have lost their symbolic significance as an indicator of increasing business and economic risks.
- The mechanism of debt creation has been "revved up" and excess leveraging has been created by the removal of many interest rate ceilings.
- During the final period of earlier expansions, housing activity was contracting sharply but in 1978 it stayed at a very high plateau.

He also assailed the government's "new strategy of gradualism" in dealing with inflation. "This policy approach is highly dangerous, particularly in the current setting," he said. "It is bound to fail and cause great damage."

Analysts See Price of Oil Stabilizing at \$16 a Barrel

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ) — Oil prices are due to rise again April 1, but there are signs the situation is easing.

In December, OPEC approved a four-stage, 14.5-percent increase in oil prices to \$14.54 a barrel. The second stage 3.8-percent increase to \$15.84 was to take effect April 1.

During the Iranian shutoff, most OPEC nations took advantage of tight supplies, and now, according to U.S. figures, only 55 percent of OPEC oil is being sold at the official price approved in December.

On April 1, Algeria, Nigeria and Venezuela are to join the OPEC nations who have raised prices above official levels. Libya plans still another increase. For the highest-quality North African crude, the new premiums could add another \$3 a barrel or more.

That is in addition to the 3.8-percent increase scheduled for April 1 and OPEC ministers will meet in Geneva on Monday to decide if they can go beyond that.

It all adds up to the largest increase in petroleum prices since 1973-74. But it may be the last big burst. It even could signal a peak in prices for this year. Indications are that the premiums will soften, perhaps in the second quarter. Some spot prices already are falling.

In response, OPEC may build into its 1979 price structure the \$1.20-a-barrel surcharge already being applied by several members and then settle for the modest increases announced last December for the rest of 1979. That would bring the official price to about \$15.86 in the fall. Or the surcharge might simply be added to the scheduled rises, which would put the Oct. 1 price at \$15.74.

Other projections put prices at

\$20-a-barrel and higher, but many experienced OPEC observers believe that the benchmark price will level off at \$15.50 to \$16 a barrel.

Iran is the biggest impediment. In pre-revolution days, it was producing six million barrels a day. About 10 percent of world output, and exporting five million barrels.

"If Iran goes back to exports of around 2.5 million barrels a day, we won't have an oil glut, but there will be enough oil to go around," said one oil company official.

But there are indications that Algeria, Libya, Iraq and Abu Dhabi will cut deliveries if Iran's exports rebound significantly, and there have been ominous signals from within OPEC that next week's meeting will focus on production.

"Rather than prices, if supplies are kept tight, they may reason, prices take care of themselves."

Much depends on Saudi Arabia. While the Saudis have traditionally been OPEC's moderating voice, observers are disturbed by the country's actions in the present crisis. They allowed production to be raised a million barrels a day to 5 million barrels, there is doubt that they will permit such output to continue in the second quarter.

Iran, meanwhile, is selling to the highest bidder. It has gotten between \$18 and \$20 a barrel, about a \$6 premium, from several buyers.

The United States has been urging companies to resist such prices in hopes of breaking the surge and its inflationary impact. Assuming a "conservative" \$15.50-a-barrel price by year's end, Congress' General Accounting Office estimates that the 1979 price increases will add 0.7 percent to inflation. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has predicted that the U.S. oil import bill this year may total \$55-to-\$60 billion, up from \$42 billion in 1978.

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U.S. Boom Bad News for Prices

CLEVELAND, March 20 (AP-DJ) — The widely forecast U.S. economic slowdown this year is slow in coming, but that may not be good news, say some economists.

The boom is speeding the rise in prices of basic industrial materials and is all but guaranteeing further increases in prices of consumer goods for months to come.

Some producers appear to be putting many of the price increases permitted under the administration's wage-price guidelines into effect as early as possible. High production and strong prices are producing big profits for makers of steel, aluminum, paper, electronic parts and many other goods.

Businessmen, worried that a recession might be near, have kept inventories near minimum, but now supplies of many essentials, ranging from bearings to printing paper, are tightening, and so is demand has taxed their inventories, some shortages are cropping up and prices are rising.

Also increasing pressure on supplies of pulp, steel scrap, rubber, certain chemicals and other internationally traded commodities has been a business pickup in Europe and Japan. Moreover, speculation appears to be capitalizing on strong industry demand to run up prices of some sensitive commodities, such as copper.

All these developments have added a strong dose of demand-pull inflation to the cost-push forces that have been lifting prices of many industrial products for several years. As a result, many prices that had been rising gradually while supplies were ample are shooting up more rapidly as demand strains production capacity.

Among other price-boosting forces at work are petroleum-price increases and the shortages arising from the interruption of Iran's exports. Besides affecting transportation costs, petroleum is the basic raw material for many chemicals, synthetic rubber and other products, and it is used to heat and power many factories. In addition, a rail-car shortage is slowing movement of products ranging from soda ash to lumber, tightening supplies further in some areas and thus contributing to price increases.

Not Soaring

As a result, many prices that had been rising gradually even while supplies were ample are shooting up more rapidly as demand strains production capacity.

Nevertheless, corporate purchasing agents say prices are not totally out of control. Industrial-goods prices are rising faster than at any time since 1974, they say, but not soaring the way they did then. They expect the government's wage-price guidelines to moderate the rate of rising prices, after a spate of increases next month.

Alfred Kahn, President Carter's top inflation-fighter, has taken to castigating businessmen for failing to comply with the price guidelines. And current statistics show why the government has become alarmed.

Conditions Set For More Hikes

A weekly index of 13 raw-industrial commodities rose 13 percent during the first 10 weeks of 1979 — an annual rate of about 65 percent.

But major companies say their overall materials and parts costs are not rising anywhere near that fast. Most companies have long-term contracts protecting them from sharp swings in prices, and crude materials, which have been climbing most rapidly, are a smaller part of overall costs at most firms than semifinished goods.

Nonetheless, costs are climbing enough to raise retail prices well

into the future. And if a slowdown is not visible in a few months, some businessmen could start fattening inventories. That would increase pressure on limited supplies and accelerate the price spiral. And six months to a year later, it could produce a classic bust, some economists say, instead of the mild downturn generally forecast for the 1979 second half.

But severe pessimism is premature, purchasing men say, because high interest costs and continued concern about a slowdown in consumer spending are causing most businesses to continue policing inventories very carefully.

In fact, consumer spending in the first two months of 1979 rose at a slower rate than during the 1978 final quarter.

Pre-Tax Profits Soar 26% In Final Quarter of 1978

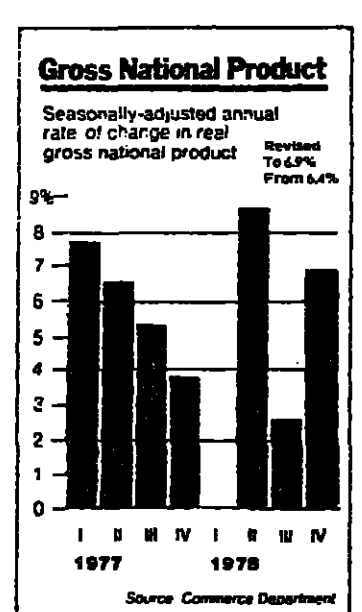
WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI) — Pre-tax profits during the first three months of the administration's anti-inflation program soared 26.4 percent over the year before, the government reported today. Net profits in the same period were up 25.2 percent.

The Commerce Department report could deal the White House a serious setback in its attempts to convince labor to hold their wage gains to 7 percent this year. Alfred Kahn, the administration's chief inflation monitor, has already labeled the corporate profits picture a "catastrophe."

The department also revised again its figures for the fourth-quarter economic performance. It said that the overall economy as measured by the "real" gross national product grew at an annual rate of 6.9 percent, after adjustment for inflation — considerably stronger than the 6.4 percent estimated a month ago and the 6.1 percent initially reported.

Inflation, meanwhile, accelerated at an 8.2 percent annual rate during the same period. Previously the department had reported inflation of a seasonally adjusted 8.1 percent in the fourth quarter following 6.9 percent in the third quarter, 11 percent in the second quarter and 7.2 percent in the first quarter. Compared with a 4.9 percent rise in 1977, overall inflation for 1978 was 7.4 percent compared to a 5.9 rise in 1977.

But the sector of the new report which will draw the most attention — and the greatest concern from the White House — was corporate profits. The department said U.S. companies earned \$225.3 billion, before taxes, during the fourth quarter. This was 26.4 percent higher than the \$178.3 billion earned during the final three months of 1977. After-tax profits rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$130.7 billion after declining 1.1 percent in the third quarter. Pre-tax profits rose at a



seasonally adjusted annual rate of 9.7 percent after slipping less than 0.1 percent in the third quarter. Net profits were up 9.6 percent.

The latest change in GNP pushes the full year growth rate to 4 percent compared with 4.9 percent in 1977 and 5.7 percent in 1976. The upward revision was prompted by strong consumer spending and business investment, the department said. The administration has projected growth at about 2 1/2 percent for 1979, a slower rate officials say is necessary to combat inflation.

The report on soaring profits comes at a particularly bad time for the White House inflation monitors. They are trying to convince labor in general, and the giant Teamsters Union in particular, to accept 7 percent wage hikes even though inflation has surged far beyond that level so far this year.

Many of the nation's largest industries — steel, timber and oil — have reported huge profits.

Spurting Metals Prices Lifting Costs

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ) — Prices of basic metals have spurred in recent months and most analysts believe they are headed even higher.

Since mid-November, copper's price in the United States has surged 42 percent, nickel is up 35 percent, lead 21 percent, zinc 10 percent, aluminum 5 percent and tin 3 percent.

In concern over inflation, industrial users and ordinary investors are turning to a variety of metals as a hedge against the dollar's declining purchasing power. Here is what a number of metals analysts say about market conditions for six major metals:

Copper: Users are drawing down inventories and are setting a base for continued high prices. The copper market has been in a tight spot since 1978 may have been cut in half this year to about 500,000 metric tons. Most U.S. producers are running at capacity levels. But strikes in Canada and production problems in Africa and South America are offsetting this.

Nickel: The market is switching from oversupply to greater balance. The long strike at Inco Ltd., the world's largest producer, that began last September, is beginning to have an effect at last.

Lead: Unexpectedly heavy buying by the Soviet Union, a severe U.S. winter and labor problems added to high prices. One observer cites the Soviet buying as the "single most important reason for tightness." Buying was prompted by Soviet production falling short of planned goals.

Zinc: Is following other metals "slightly" higher but it could be inhibited by auto makers increasing substitution of plastic for zinc castings. The zinc industry has been plagued by overcapacity, but strong demand for galvanized steel industry is supporting prices.

Aluminum: It looks like a very strong first half of 1979. The industry is running at full capacity and demand around the world is very active. Demand from Japan is expected to be particularly strong.

Aluminum has made "tremendous inroads" into the automobile industry, but consumes more energy in its production than any other metal and this is being reflected in a higher price.

Tin: Prices have risen the least as the market is in near balance. Proposals to sell part of Washington's strategic stockpile of the metal are dampening prices.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

At their board meeting of March 13, 1979, the directors approved the accounts for the financial year 1978.

The balance sheet total increased from 4,420 million francs at end 1977 to 5,797 million francs at end 1978. This balance sheet records the revaluation of those fixed assets, which can be amortized and those which cannot be amortized and reveals a margin of revaluation totaling 1,333 million francs of which 1,180 million francs is for the legal reserve, 19 million francs for the legal provision and 30 million francs for a suspense account which will be progressively written down. With regard to the net worth, this increased from 3,088 million francs to 4,350 million francs, representing nearly 470 million francs per share. Following transfers from provisions the general trading account shows a trading surplus of 189,551,797.32 francs against 156,958,083.45 francs in 1977, or an increase of 15.6 percent.

The revenue section of the profit and loss account shows a net surplus of 169,032,576.79 francs, slightly lower than that for 1977 (171,392,414.47 francs) when exceptional income was recorded.

The capital section of the profit and loss account, after allocations to provisions, has produced a net surplus of 55,862,816 francs arising from net long term gains which it will be proposed to allocate to the special reserve.

The directors will propose:

- To the revaluation of the amortizable and non amortizable fixed assets and the accounts for the financial year 1978 be approved.
- The distribution of a net dividend of Frs. 18 per share, to which will be added an "avoir fiscal" of Frs. 9, against Frs. 17 and Frs. 8.50 respectively for the previous year, or a total return of Frs. 27 against Frs. 25.50.
- An extraordinary general meeting to be held at the conclusion of the annual general meeting, that authority be given to the board to increase the share capital plus long-term liabilities of the company;
- Either by increasing the share capital or by the issue of convertible stocks.

It should be noted that this is a matter of authority in principle and that the present directors have formulated this precise project at all in that connection.

Prices Close Lower On Wall Street

Investors Fear Tax On Excess Profits

NEW YORK, March 20 (Reuters) — Prices retreated on the New York Stock Exchange today in moderate trading as investors took profits amid concern about possible administration moves to curb inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.28 to \$50.31 and declining issues led advances 894 to 515 as trading slowed to 27.28 million shares from 34.62 million traded yesterday.

An administration spokesman said high corporate profits were a topic of major concern yesterday at the Camp David conference on energy and inflation.

Analysts said the developments raised investor fears of an excess profits tax. Much of the weakness today came on disappointment that the market failed to close above its previous yearly high after topping it briefly yesterday.

Recently strong oil runs on selling. Volume leader Gulf Oil lost 1/4 to 26 1/2. Texaco 1/4 to 26 1/2. Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 61 1/2 and Superior Oil 1/4 to 346. Exxon tacked on 1/4 to 54 in active trading.

General Mills lost one to 24 1/2 and Pillsbury 1/4 to 33 1/2. Pillsbury reported fiscal third quarter operating profits rose but General Mills' net for the period declined.

United Technologies eased 1/4 to 37 1/2. It will redeem on May 15 the \$3.251 outstanding shares of its \$2.84 preferred at \$60 apiece, plus interest.

IBM slipped 1/4 to 310 1/2, while Du Pont lost 1/4 to 136 1/2. Raytheon 1/4 to 46 1/2, Bausch & Lomb 1/4 to 41 1/2 and Stone & Webster 1/4 to 40 1/2.

Eastman Kodak announced new camera models and a new faster instant film. It was unchanged at 62 1/2 but Polaroid added 1/4 to 40 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also declined, with the index off 0.84 to 173.02.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 1 to up 1 1/2 cents; corn up 1/4 to 63 1/2; oats up 1/4 to 3 1/2; and soybeans up 3 to 7 1/2 cents.

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Advice has been received from Tokyo that the 78th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at its conference room at 30-2 Shimomuroko 3-Chome, Otaku-Ku, Tokyo 144 at 9 a.m. on Friday 30th March 1979.

The agenda is as follows:

NEW YORK, March 20 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tue Year Ago	Mar 20
COFFEES		
Arabica No. 1	N.D.	N.D.
Robusta No. 1	N.D.	N.D.
COFFEES 4-5-6-7-8-9-10	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90	1.24	1.75
COFFEES 91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	1.24	1.75

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	389.00	392.00	385.00	388.00	-4.00
Barley	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
Maize	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
COFFEES	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 4-5-6-7-8-9-10	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	389.00	392.00	385.00	388.00	-4.00
Barley	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
Maize	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
COFFEES	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 4-5-6-7-8-9-10	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	389.00	392.00	385.00	388.00	-4.00
Barley	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
Maize	392.00	395.00	385.00	390.00	-4.00
COFFEES	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 4-5-6-7-8-9-10	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00
COFFEES 191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200	1.24	1.75	1.24	1.75	0.00

Total open interest: Mon. 25,260 up 261 from Fri.					
COTTON					
No. 2					
100,000 lbs.: cents per lb.					
Mon	144.25	146.25	143.75	145.55	-0.90
Tue	146.10	148.50	144.00	148.00	-1.00
Wed	148.20	150.25	146.60	149.85	-1.00
Thu	150.00	152.00	148.00	150.00	-0.90
Fri	151.00	153.00	149.00	151.00	-0.90
Sat	152.00	154.00	150.00	152.00	-0.90
Sun	153.00	155.00	151.00	153.00	-0.90
Mon	154.00	156.00	152.00	154.00	-0.90
Tue	155.00	157.00	153.00	155.00	-0.90
Est. sales: 605 sales Mon. 451.					
Total open interest: Mon. 4,597 up 19 from Fri.					
ORANGE JUICE					
No. 1					
1,000 lbs.: cents per lb.					
Mon	10.00	10.20	10.10	10.20	-0.25
Tue	10.20	10.40	10.10	10.30	-0.25
Wed	10.40	10.60	10.30	10.50	-0.10
Thu	10.60	10.80	10.50	10.70	-0.10
Fri	10.80	11.00	10.70	10.90	-0.10
Sat	11.00	11.20	10.90	11.10	-0.10
Sun	11.20	11.40	11.10	11.30	-0.10
Mon	11.40	11.60	11.30	11.50	-0.10
Tue	11.60	11.80	11.50	11.70	-0.10
Wed	11.80	12.00	11.70	11.90	-0.10
Thu	12.00	12.20	11.90	12.10	-0.10
Fri	12.20	12.40	12.10	12.30	-0.10
Sat	12.40	12.60	12.30	12.50	-0.10
Sun	12.60	12.80	12.50	12.70	-0.10
Mon	12.80	13.00	12.70	12.90	-0.10
Tue	13.00	13.20	12.90	13.10	-0.10
Wed	13.20	13.40	13.10	13.30	-0.10
Thu	13.40	13.60	13.30	13.50	-0.10
Fri	13.60	13.80	13.50	13.70	-0.10
Sat	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.90	-0.10
Sun	14.00	14.20	13.90	14.10	-0.10
Mon	14.20	14.40	14.10	14.30	-0.10
Tue	14.40	14.60	14.30	14.50	-0.10
Wed	14.60	14.80	14.50	14.70	-0.10
Thu	14.80	15.00	14.70	14.90	-0.10
Fri	15.00	15.20	14.90	15.10	-0.10
Sat	15.20	15.40	15.10	15.30	-0.10
Sun	15.40	15.60	15.30	15.50	-0.10
Mon	15.60	15.80	15.50	15.70	-0.10
Tue	15.80	16.00	15.70	15.90	-0.10
Wed	16.00	16.20	15.90	16.10	-0.10
Thu	16.20	16.40	16.10	16.30	-0.10
Fri	16.40	16.60	16.30	16.50	-0.10
Sat	16.60	16.80	16.50	16.70	-0.10
Sun	16.80	17.00	16.70	16.90	-0.10
Mon	17.00	17.20	16.90	17.10	-0.10
Tue	17.20	17.40	17.10	17.30	-0.10
Wed	17.40	17.60	17.30	17.50	-0.10
Thu	17.60	17.80	17.50	17.70	-0.10
Fri	17.80	18.00	17.70	17.90	-0.10
Sat	18.00	18.20	17.90	18.10	-0.10
Sun	18.20	18.40	18.10	18.30	-0.10
Mon	18.40	18.60	18.30	18.50	-0.10
Tue	18.60	18.80	18.50	18.70	-0.10
Wed	18.80	19.00	18.70	18.90	-0.10
Thu	19.00	19.20	18.90	19.10	-0.10
Fri	19.20	19.40	19.10	19.30	-0.10
Sat	19.40	19.60	19.30	19.50	-0.10
Sun	19.60	19.80	19.50	19.70	-0.10
Mon	19.80	20.00	19.70	19.90	-0.10
Tue	20.00	20.20	19.90	20.10	-0.10
Wed	20.20	20.40	20.10	20.30	-0.10
Thu	20.40	20.60	20.30	20.50	-0.10
Fri	20.60	20.80	20.50	20.70	-0.10
Sat	20.80	21.00	20.70	20.90	-0.10
Sun	21.00	21.20	20.90	21.10	-0.10
Mon	21.20	21.40	21.10	21.30	-0.10
Tue	21.40	21.60	21.30	21.50	-0.10
Wed	21.60	21.80	21.50	21.70	-0.10
Thu	21.80	22.00	21.70	21.90	-0.10
Fri	22.00	22.20	21.90	22.10	-0.10
Sat	22.20	22.40	22.10	22.30	-0.10
Sun	22.40	22.60	22.30	22.50	-0.10
Mon	22.60	22.80	22.50	22.70	-0.10
Tue	22.80	23.00	22.70	22.90	-0.10
Wed	23.00	23.20	22.90	23.10	-0.10
Thu	23.20	23.40	23.10	23.30	-0.10
Fri	23.40	23.60	23.30	23.50	-0.10
Sat	23.60	23.80	23.50	23.70	-0.10
Sun	23.80	24.00	23.70	23.90	-0.10
Mon	24.00	24.20	23.90	24.10	-0.10
Tue	24.20	24.40	24.10	24.30	-0.10
Wed	24.40	24.60	24.30	24.50	-0.10
Thu	24.60	24.80	24.50	24.70	-0.10
Fri	24.80	25.00	24.70	24.90	-0.10
Sat	25.00	25.20	24.90	25.10	-0.10
Sun	25.20	25.40	25.10	25.30	-0.10
Mon	25.40	25.60	25.30	25.50	-0.10
Tue	25.60	25.80	25.50	25.70	-0.10
Wed	25.80	26.00	25.70	25.90	-0.10
Thu	26.00	26.20	25.90	26.10	-0.10
Fri	26.20	26.40	26.10	26.30	-0.10
Sat	26.40	26.60	26.30	26.50	-0.10
Sun	26.60	26.80	26.50	26.70	-0.10
Mon	26.80	27.00	26.70	26.90	-0.10
Tue	27.00	27.20	26.90	27.10	-0.10
Wed	27.20	27.40	27.10	27.30	-0.10
Thu	27.40	27.60	27.30	27.50	-0.10
Fri	27.60	27.80	27.50	27.70	-0.10
Sat	27.80	28.00	27.70	27.90	-0.10
Sun	28.00	28.20	27.90	28.10	-0.10
Mon	28.20	28.40	28.10	28.30	-0.10
Tue	28.40	28.60	28.30	28.50	-0.10
Wed	28.60	28.80	28.50	28.70	-0.10
Thu	28.80	29.00	28.70	28.90	-0.10
Fri	29.00	29.20	28.90	29.10	-0.10
Sat	29.20	29.40	29.10	29.30	-0.10
Sun	29.40	29.60	29.30	29.50	-0.10
Mon	29.60	29.80	29.50	29.70	-0.10
Tue	29.80	30.00	29.70	29.90	-0.10
Wed	30.00	30.20	29.90	30.10	-0.10
Thu	30.20	30.40	30.10	30.30	-0.10
Fri	30.40	30.60	30.30	30.50	-0.10
Sat	30.60	30.80	30.50	30.70	-0.10
Sun	30.80	31.00	30.70	30.90	-0.10
Mon	31.00	31.20	30.90	31.10	-0.10
Tue	31.20	31.40	31.10	31.30	-0.10
Wed	31.40	31.60	31.30	31.50	-0.10
Thu	31.60	31.80	31.50	31.70	-0.10
Fri	31.80	32.00	31.70	31.90	-0.10
Sat	32.00	32.20	31.90	32.10	-0.10
Sun	32.20	32.40	32.10	32.30	-0.10
Mon	32.40	32.60	32.30	32.50	-0.10
Tue	32.60	32.80	32.50	32.70	-0.10
Wed	32.80	33.00	32.70	32.90	-0.10
Thu	33.00	33.20	32.90	33.10	-0.10
Fri	33.20	33.40	33.10	33.30	-0.10
Sat	33.40	33.60	33.30	33.50	-0.10
Sun	33.60	33.80	33.50	33.70	-0.10
Mon	33.80	34.00	33.70	33.90	-0.10
Tue	34.00	34.20	33.90	34.10	-0.10
Wed	34.20	34.40	34.10	34.30	-0.10
Thu	34.40	34.60	34.30	34.50	-0.10
Fri	34.60	34.80	34.50	34.70	-0.10
Sat	34.80	35.00	34.70	34.90	-0.10
Sun	35.00	35.20	34.90	35.10	-0.10
Mon	35.20	35.40	35.10	35.30	-0.10
Tue	35.40	35.60	35.30	35.50	-0.10
Wed	35.60	35.80	35.50	35.70	-0.10
Thu	35.80	36.00	35.70	35.90	-0.10
Fri	36.00	36.20	35.90	36.10	-0.10
Sat	36.20	36.40	36.10	36.30	-0.10
Sun	36.40	36.60	36.30	36.50	-0.10
Mon	36.60	36.80	36.50	36.70	-0.10
Tue	36.80	37.00	36.70	36.90	-0.10
Wed	37.00	37.20	36.90	37.10	-0.10
Thu	37.20	37.40	37.10	37.30	-0.10
Fri	37.40	37.60	37.30	37.50	-0.10
Sat	37.60	37.80	37.50	37.70	-0.10
Sun	37.80	38.00	37.70	37.90	-0.10
Mon	38.00	38.20	37.90	38.10	-0.10
Tue	38.20	38.40	38.10	38.30	-0.10
Wed	38.40	38.60	38.30	38.50	-0.10
Thu	38.60	38.80	38.50	38.70	-0.10
Fri	38.80	39.00	38.70	38.90	-0.10
Sat	39.00	39.20	38.90	39.10	-0.10
Sun	39.20	39.40	39.10	39.30	-0.10
Mon	39.40	39.60	39.30	39.50	-0.10
Tue	39.60	39.80	39.50	39.70	-0.10
Wed	39.80	40.00	39.70	39.90	-0.10
Thu	40.00	40.20	39.90	40.10	-0.10
Fri	40.20	40.40	40.10	40.30	-0.10
Sat	40.40	40.60	40.30	40.50	-0.10
Sun	40.60	40.80	40.50	40.70	-0.10
Mon	40.80	41.00	40.70	40.90	-0.10
Tue	41.00	41.20	40.90	41.10	-0.10
Wed	41.20	41.40	41.10	41.30	-0.10
Thu	41.40	41.60	41.30	41.50	-0.10
Fri	41.60	41.80	41.50	41.70	-0.10
Sat	41.80	42.00	41.70	41.90	-0.10
Sun	42.00	42.20	41.90	42.10	-0.10
Mon	42.20	42.40	42.10	42.30	-0.10
Tue	42.40	42.60	42.30	42.50	-0.10
Wed	42.60	42.80	42.50	42.70	-0.10
Thu	42.80	43.00	42.70	42.90	-0.10
Fri	43.00	43.20	42.90	43.10	-0.10
Sat	43.20	43.40	43.10	43.30	-0.10
Sun	43.40	43.60	43.30	43.50	-0.10
Mon	43.60	43.80	43.50	43.70	-0.10
Tue	43.80	44.00	43.70	43.90	-0.10
Wed	44.00	44.20	43.90	44.10	-0.10
Thu	44.20	44.40	44.10	44.30	-0.10
Fri	44.40	44.60	44.30	44.50	-0.10
Sat	44.60	44.80	44.50	44.70	-0.10
Sun	44.80	45.00	44.70	44.90	-0.10
Mon	45.00	45.20	44.90	45.10	-0.10
Tue	45.20	45.40	45.10	45.30	-0.10
Wed	45.40	45.60	45.30	45.50	-0.10
Thu	45.60	45.80	45.50	45.70	-0.10
Fri	45.80	46.00	45.70	45.90	-0.10
Sat	46.00	46.20	45.90	46.10	-0.10
Sun	46.20	46.40	46.10	46.30	-0.10
Mon	46.40	46.60	46.30	46.50	-0.10
Tue	46.60	46.80	46.50	46.70	-0.10
Wed	46.80	47.00	46.70	46.90	-0.10
Thu	47.00	47.20	46.90	47.10	-0.10
Fri	47.20	47.40	47.10	47.30	-0.10
Sat	47.40	47.60	47.30	47.50	-0.10
Sun	47.60	47.80	47.50	47.70	-0.10
Mon	47.80	48.00	47.70	47.90	-0.10
Tue	48.00	48.20	47.90	48.10	-0.10
Wed	48.20	48.40	48.10	48.30	-0.10
Thu	48.40	48.60	48.30	48.50	-0.10
Fri	48.60	48.80	48.50	48.70	-0.10
Sat	48.80	49.00	48.70	48.90	-0.10
Sun	49.00	49.20	48.90	49.10	-0.10
Mon	49.20	49.40	49.10	49.30	-0.1

By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGAEVE	C	F		C	F		
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Overcast	MADRID	6	43	Rain
ANKARA	7	46	Fair	MIAMI	17	75	Sunny
ANTWERP	10	50	Rain	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	7	44	Fair	MONTREAL	24	79	Sunny
BEIRUT	16	64	Overcast	MOSCOW	—	25	Cloudy
BERGAMO	1	34	Mist	MUNICH	15	59	Overcast
BELIN	19	62	Cloudy	NEW YORK	11	50	Sunny
BRUSSELS	16	64	Cloudy	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	62	Overcast	PRAGUE	5	41	Mist
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Snow	ROME	17	74	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Showers	SOFIA	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	6	42	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	Mist	TEHRAN	—	RA	RA
FLORENCE	11	52	Stormy	TELAVIV	23	73	Mist
FRANKFURT	7	45	Rain	TOKYO	10	55	Mist
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	TUNIS	18	64	Overcast
HELSINKI	5	37	Snow	VIENNA	14	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Rain	WARSAW	—	28	Mist
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Sunny
LISBON	11	52	Overcast	ZURICH	9	48	Mist
LONDON	18	59	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles from 2000 GMT; all others at 0000 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

March 20, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

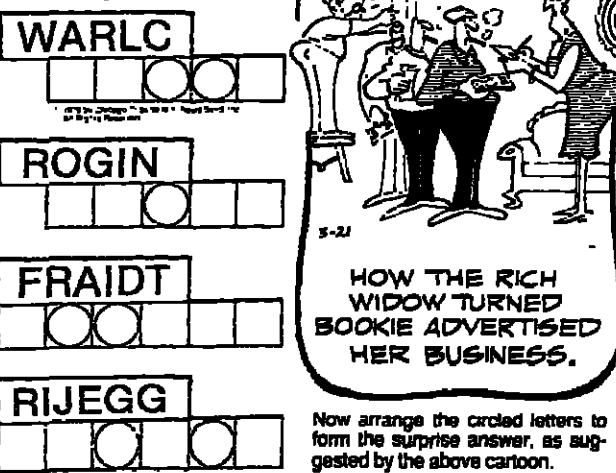
Other Funds


[illegible]

1



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUMMY LOVER OVERDO PRIMER
Answer: It's difficult to recall if you have a bad one—MEMORY

THE DEMON DEVICE

By Robert Saffron. Putnam. Illustrated. 285 pp. \$10.95.

THE POISON PEOPLE

By William Haggard Walker. 158 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ALTHOUGH it is heresy to say it, the novels written by the imitators of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle may be more fun to read than those of the master himself. Sherlock Holmes' pedantic style probably appealed to the desire of detective-story fans to rationalize their light reading as adventures in ratiocination. Holmes' insufferable condescension to Dr. Watson may well have been another projected wish of those same persons.

In "The Demon Device," by Robert Saffron, Sir Arthur himself stands in for Holmes, but as John Dickson Carr pointed out in his life of Sir Arthur, the author admitted a strong feeling of identification. The story of "The Demon Device" was "communicated" to Saffron by spiritualistic means, and all connoisseurs know that Conan Doyle turned to spiritualism toward the end of his life.

Ideal Receptor
This tale of World War II had to wait until Sir Arthur, who had become "attuned to the sounds and visions of the etheric world," could find a "sympathetic receptor." He did well to wait, for Robert Saffroni seems ideally adapted to the purpose. He has wittily reproduced the "etheric" prose style and prosier morality of Sir Arthur.

representing "darkward" makes every man marvelously wise, the Monday morning quarterback of history. And this is the literary device of the Demou Device. "Germany" is credited with the development during World War I of a "simultaneous" tactic bomb and Coan Doyle, as the next best thing to Sherlock Holmes, is sent to search for it and destroy it. Because he is 37 years old, he has been turned down by the army and made to read a "life of desuetude, confecting propaganda articles" on the home front.

ish intelligence, who thinks his wits are too arteriosclerotic for the job. Sir Arthur instantaneously solves a case of death by defenestration through elementary deduction, as he would say. He is then sent to Zurich to question Albert Einstein, who may have some knowledge of the secret weapon.

with Einstein by playing billiards with the scientist's Swiss friend and most. Though he has never played before, Einstein joins the game, after betting that his knowledge of physics will overcome the experience of his opponents: "The angle of reflection equals the angle of incidence." A maid is instructed by Einstein to iron the felt surface of the table to reduce the variables, and some readers may feel that the amateur moralist came perilously close to cheating.

Not only Einstein, but Lenin, too, is in Zurich. He is pictured as an austere bookworm, whose sole indulgence is a chocolate bar that he and his wife share once a day. With history's help, Saffron allows himself a bit of political satire here, at the expense of both the German and the Russian. Though some of the derring-do in Germany may seem mild or perfunctory after the technological prestidigitations of most modern spy novels, "The Demon Device" is filled with picturesque period

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LILLY PATRICKS GOIN
SITONA ROBERTA WHEE
DIAGNOSIS BUNNISTIA
SEAGRAMS UNMINT
RAMEL MIFERN
SODUM UM MIDPERS PISH
ANEE PAUNING B RUM
FEARLESS SPONSDICH
LISL AILALIS OMM
DEES LILLY PINGPEN
GUAN GROM
SCRAP MAWELST
KATZENJAMMERL
IDEE RAMIEE SULL
MASS AMEND LATH

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South found himself in a no-trump game after a routine auction.

not have been good enough. If South had led the diamond queen at the second trick, the contract would have failed. East would have won the ace and cleared hearts, and the declarer would have been disappointed by the diamond division and then by the result of the club

An immediate club finesse, at the second trick, would offer much worse chances, for the contract would then be in danger of failing with any diamond division. South's task was to find a sequence of minor-suit plays that would virtual-

South found it. At the second trick, he crossed to the spade ace in the dummy and led a low diamond. If East had snatched the ace to knock out the remaining heart stopper, South would have had four diamond tricks, enough for his contract. So East ducked, and the diamond queen won in the closed hand.

details. We see an American diplomat's wife in Zurich wearing an aviator's cap and wound stripes on her silk blouse. In Germany, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg dedicates a *Denkmal*, a 50-foot painted wooden statue of himself, into which wealthy patriots hammered gold and silver nails for their contribution to the war effort.

We see women whose whole bodies have been tinted a bright yellow by the fumes of TNT manufacture. An enormous armaments factory complete with a baroque cathedral is cut out of solid rock-crystal.

A black spy in Germany wraps his face and body up like a mummy and carries a sign identifying himself as a mustard-gas victim.

Licit Passion

The inevitable female accomplice, who guides Sir Arthur through Germany, is an early feminist who scoffs at him for refusing to accept a night in her arms as the spoils of war, and lectures him on the subject of licit passion. It is a quite pleasant change from the woman change of place from the sex and paranoia that seem to be the dominant devices of so many contemporary spy novels.

In "The Poison People," William Haggard appears to be just a bit out of humor. A generally suave performer in the past, he grinds his teeth at the thought of the Germans and Indians, and although he may well be right, it does not make for consistently amusing reading. Even his cool Col. Charles Russell is reduced, in his 60s, to fathering an illegitimate child in order to perpetuate someone else's family line. That baby's "his own" may be even

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

The Week	Novel	Low Work	Novel Week
1	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	1	1
2	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	2	2
3	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	3	3
4	THE JOURNALS OF AN AMERICAN, by Lawrence Sanders	4	4
5	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	5	5
6	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Kinsell	6	6
7	TRACED IV	7	7
8	THIRDS: GENERATION	8	8
9	PROTEUS, by Morris West	9	9
10	THE COUP, by John Updike	10	10
11	GREENGLASS, by Betsy Palan	11	11
12	FOODIE, by Martin Armstrong	12	12
13	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	13	13
14	MISSIONS, by Richard Bach	14	14
15	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	15	15
16	THE FAIR FAVILONS, by M.M. Kaye	16	16
NONFICTION			
1	LAUREN BACALL, by M.M. Kaye	1	1
2	THE COMPLETE SCARS: DALE MEDICAL DIST, by Herman Tarnower, M.D., and Richard Tarnower	2	2
3	MOMMIE, DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	3	3
4	THE GENTLE AGITATOR, by Barbara Tuchman	4	4
5	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	5	5
6	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	6	6
7	HOW TO PROMOTE DUKING: THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Puff	7	7
8	THE HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, by Theodore White	8	8
9	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	9	9
10	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF DOGS, by Robert Herrick	10	10
11	IF LIFE IS A ROWL OF CHERRIES—WHAT AS A DOG, by Robert Herrick	11	11
12	THE PITS, by Erma Bombeck	12	12
13	TUTANKHAMUN, by Howard Carter	13	13
14	GNOMES, by Peter Brown, illustrated by Art Brown	14	14
15	NEW PROFITS FROM THE MONETARY CRISIS, by Art Brown	15	15
16	A TIME FOR TRUTH, in William E. Simon	16	16

diamonds. He simply took a club
finesse, knowing that he would
bring home nine tricks even if it
failed, as it did.

The secret of success was to consider the four-one diamond break that would create problems. By making the first diamond lead from the dummy South is safe against any four-one break except a singleton ace with West.

NORTH
 ♠A2
 ♥954
 ♦K9543
 ♣AJ2

WEST
 ♠J853
 ♥108752
 ♦?

EAST
 ♠1084
 ♥QJ3
 ♦A1097

♠853 ♠K94
SOUTH (D)
 ♣KQ76
 ♥AK
 ♦QJ6
 ♠Q1076

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1N.T.	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

